

MAPLE SUGAR.

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

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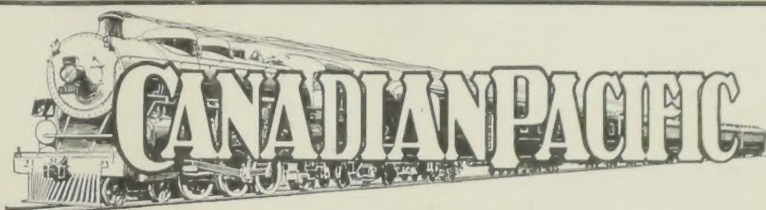
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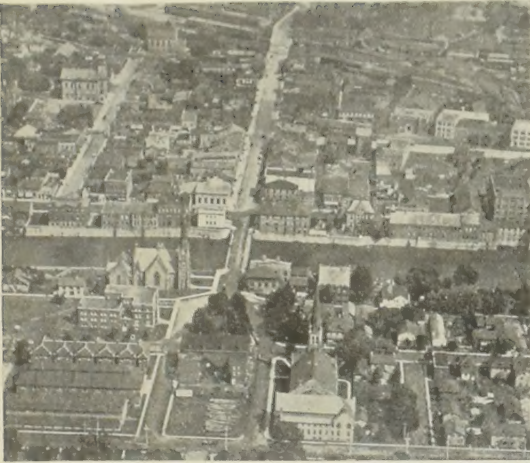
CANADA

No. 795. SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1921.

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9^D WEEKLY

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The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

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A GRATIFYING APPOINTMENT.

ALL Canadians will learn with much pride and pleasure of the appointment of the first Canadian to the Court of Directors of the Bank of England. Mr. E. R. Peacock, who has received this signal and much coveted honour, has, ever since he first came to London as the manager of the Dominion Securities Corporation, increasingly enjoyed confidence and esteem in the leading financial circles of the City. While his election to the Board is thus a testimony to his own ability and sound judgment, it is a compliment also to Canadian finance, and, perhaps, especially to the financial group of which Mr. E. R. Wood, of Toronto, is to-day the President. There is no Canadian who has made his home in London that has done more steady and unostentatious work for the benefit of Anglo-Canadian interests than Mr. Peacock; every serious and useful movement affecting Canadian interests on this side owes something to his support and wise counsel.

Like one or two other Canadians, Mr. Peacock combines a scholarly habit of mind with conspicuous ability for finance. His abilities are thus essentially those character-

istic of the conservative investment banker rather than those more flamboyant qualities which many associate with trans-Atlantic finance, and it is a testimony to the quality of the higher finance in Canada that a representative such as Mr. Peacock should be welcomed by the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street, who is notoriously particular in her choice of associates. We feel sure that Mr. Peacock's presence in the Board Room of the Bank of England will be of advantage to the Bank, and to the best financial interest of Canada and the Empire. All his friends will be pleased at the further scope for his abilities which this appointment offers, well knowing that the interests of the Dominion are in good hands.

The wide and warm approval given to this appointment in the London Press, from "The Thunderer" downwards, is a strong testimony to Mr. Peacock's eminent fitness for the distinction conferred, and an appreciation of the desirability of more firmly co-relating Dominion opinion in the financial nerve centre of the Empire's capital.

— * —

CANADIAN LITERATURE.

THE formation of a Canadian Authors' Association is a sign that Canadian literature is realising its influence as a national force, and is determined that it shall continue to grow from strength to strength. The names of the officials of the new body, which have already been published in *Canada*, are a reminder both of the degree of stature already attained by Canadian literature and the variety of its capacity. All branches of literature are represented on the Council. Some of the names will be recognised by readers of fiction, essays, or poetry overseas; and if there are others with which they are unfamiliar that is in many cases their loss, as Canadians and Americans can testify.

We hope that whatever other objectives it may keep in view the Canadian Authors' Association, like the Society of Canadian Authors, formed almost simultaneously, will result in making Canadian authors and their works better known throughout the Empire. As in some other respects, Canada has too often been the loser in literature because of the superior attractive power of the United States. Should the new Authors' Association succeed in interposing some counteracting force it will have done good service, both to the craft and the country.

Canada's literature is at a comparatively early stage of growth. That, however, is only in keeping with the Dominion's national development. That it has a not inconsiderable future before it there can be no doubt. As the *Montreal Gazette* remarks: "There is no country in the world which offers more enticing material for the poet or fictionist than the Dominion, with its vast spaces, its incomparable scenery, its august history and its modern life, commingling with the romantic past."

While fiction in particular is developing apace in Canada, dramatic literature has lagged behind, as Professor Edgar pointed out at the gathering held in Montreal in connection with the inauguration of the Association—at which 96 writers were present. He was able, however, to make the encouraging announcement that three new plays by Canadian dramatic authors would be produced in Toronto in April—one of them, a one-act piece by Isabel Ecclestone Mackay, entitled "The Second Lie," being pronounced by him to be a masterpiece of its kind. In the production of these and other new plays, as already of both ancient and modern pieces, a valuable part seems destined to be played by Hart House—an adjunct to the academic life of Toronto University, of which any Alma Mater of the Mother Country might well be proud.

— * —

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Ministers and Directorships. An attempt to make compulsory the relinquishment of directorships by a Cabinet Minister on his appointment was not successful at Ottawa. The general feeling of the House was that there was no need for such legislation, which might possibly cause unnecessary sacrifices or debar men whose ability would be of great value in charge of a Department of the Government.

While it was generally recognised that it was a good

ideal—and was almost the invariable practice in Great Britain—it was felt that it was a matter that might be safely left to the good sense of those called to public office and to the verdict of public opinion.

* * *

The Embargo Question.

In a recent issue the *Field*, in discussing "The 'Canadian' cattle question," maintained that the embargo is supported by the stock-owners only on the grounds of protection against disease, and not as a fiscal protection of their interests. Coming from the *Field*, this is a useful admission. That great journal views with alarm the entry of any live cattle for fattening, even should they come from Canada, which, our contemporary acknowledges, "is rightly proud of the health record of her herds," because of the possible danger of contagious disease breaking out en route to England.

In view of this, the *Field* claims that a reasonable period of quarantine must be imposed, which could not be less than a month—the minimum quarantine imposed by Canada. This seems fair and reasonable, but it will add to the cost of Canadian stores and largely reduce the 6d. per lb. difference that has been so much talked about. As to the danger of infection on the voyage we are very sceptical. For many years live cattle have been coming from Canada and slaughtered at the port of entry. What percentage of these cattle have developed disease during the voyage? Surely there must be some official records available—but the British stock-owners do not quote them. Perhaps infection en route is known to be such a very remote probability in the case of Canadian cattle!

* * *

Empire Customs.

The two chief questions before the Imperial Customs Conference, recently held in London, were the use of a single certificate of value and origin which should meet the requirements of all the Dominions and the unification of Customs procedure. An interesting forecast of the recommendations of the Conference with regard to both these points is given by the *Times*.

The delegates, it is understood, have been able to arrive at a uniform certificate which, it is believed, will have considerable advantages for British traders, inasmuch as they will only be required to keep stocks of one certificate to be used for exports to all the Dominions instead of separate certificates for each Dominion. Greater difficulty was, as was to be expected, experienced in arriving at a conclusion on the question of unification. The determination of current domestic value (on which the duty levied by the Dominions is based) presented numerous complications when the effort was made to ensure that it should mean exactly the same in all the Dominions, but a list has been drawn up of items to be included in, and others to be excluded from, current domestic value. A useful subsidiary recommendation is that the arrangement now in force between the United Kingdom and certain foreign countries whereby each country admits under proper safeguards travellers' samples of dutiable goods without payment of duty, should be extended to all the parts of the Empire.

* * *

Imperial Shipping.

The report of the Imperial Shipping Committee, which was appointed last June, and upon which the High Commissioner, Sir George Perley, represented Canada, is an interesting document, all the more remarkable for the fact that all the conclusions arrived at were unanimous. Besides Sir George Perley, the other Dominions and India nominated either their High Commissioners in London or experts in shipping and commerce, and, in addition, the Board of Trade selected five persons experienced in shipping and commerce, among them the chairman of the Cunard Line, the general manager of the Orient Line, and the chairman of Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co. Sir H. J. Mackinder, M.P., was the chairman of the Commission.

The report is also noteworthy as being addressed directly "to all the Governments of the Empire, since they are all concerned," and because the Committee unanimously recommends that there should be a uniform law in regard to ocean freight facilities and conditions of inter-Imperial trade. Moreover, for the first time in the history of a long

controversy, the shipowning interest, as represented on the Committee, has come to agreement with representatives of merchants and of the Dominions.

* * *

Uniform Legislation.

The main issue before the Committee is summarised in a clause of the report, which says: "While the shipowners are largely centred in the United Kingdom, in the Dominions the shippers predominate, and misunderstandings between the two commercial interests tend, therefore, to create divergencies between the views of the countries themselves. It is of the highest importance that all causes of dissension between these great interests, whose harmony is essential to the strength of the British Commonwealth, should be promptly removed as they arise." It is especially satisfactory to the many Canadians interested in this great question that this Imperial Committee purposes that the uniform legislation necessary to carry its recommendations into effect shall be "based more precisely on the Canadian Water Carriage of Goods Act, passed in 1910," subject to certain further provisions in regard to details and exceptional cases.

Certainly the report indicates the possibility of a great practical step being taken towards the unification of the Empire in matters affecting its various shipping interests, and no doubt it will be one of the most important subjects to come under the consideration of the meeting of Empire Premiers which is to take place next June.

* * *

British Columbia's Woman Minister.

With the increased prominence taken by women in politics within the last few years, women Cabinet Ministers were inevitable sooner or later. British Columbia has the honour of being the pioneer in this respect. Immediately after the Provincial General Election in December, Mrs. Ralph Smith was widely spoken of as a member of the Hon. John Oliver's reconstructed Cabinet. The portfolio for which she was first mentioned was that of Education; but later she was offered the Speakership of the Provincial Legislature. In declining this office she was, we should think, wise, for it is not the capacity in which she could best serve the women of the Province, for whose interests she stands, even in a closer sense than those of her Vancouver constituents. She has now been sworn in as President of the Council, which brings her membership of the Cabinet without departmental responsibility.

Mrs. Smith was Canada's third woman Member of Parliament, having succeeded her late husband in the representation of Vancouver in January, 1918. The first was Mrs. James McKinney, representative of Claresholm in the Alberta Legislature since June, 1917; and the second, Miss Roberta MacAdams (now Mrs. H. S. Price), soldiers' representative in the same House since September, 1917.

* * *

Liverpool as an Emigration Port.

Dr. Emile Nadeau, the chief medical officer of the Port of Quebec, where most Canadian immigrants land during the summer months, has been saying some strong things about Liverpool, the port where so many of them embark. Dr. Nadeau has been visiting Europe to inspect the leading European ports and to examine the system of medical inspection on this side. His experience of the immigrants he examines at Quebec is that many of them have been submitted to unsatisfactory examination before embarking.

With this in mind, as a result of his visit of inspection, Dr. Nadeau gives first place among the ports for emigrant facilities to Havre, where, he says, the conditions approach the ideal; then follow, in order, Naples, Genoa, Southampton, and Antwerp, with Liverpool last. He declares that there seems to have been no attempt at improvement at Liverpool since he was last there in 1907, and that if Liverpool is to maintain its position as an emigration port, those responsible for the embarkation facilities must make

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early and drastic improvements in its equipment. The Liverpool authorities can hardly be expected to take such a sweeping declaration "lying down."

The Opportunity of Low Prices.

In Canada, as in the Mother Country, the prices of some of the best industrial stocks seem very low. In which of the two countries are the representative stocks the more likely to see an early and sustained appreciation in value? For very many reasons we think Canada will recover more surely and more quickly. Investors who share this opinion will not be deterred by the difference in exchange, which will be quickly made up to them when the markets improve. Conditions in Canada are to-day sound, and future prospects are undeniably bright. It will, we feel sure, prove both profitable and prudent to the British investor to have some of his eggs—and that a fair proportion—in the Canadian basket.

Western Legislation.

The British Columbia Legislature is considering drastic alteration of the Companies' Acts with the object of more fully protecting the investing public. There have been vigorous measures passed in Western Legislatures of recent years with this object in view, which is a very healthy sign of public feeling against wild cat promotions. But the wild cat is not yet scotched, as some method of evading these Acts is usually discovered. It is too soon to discuss the B.C. legislation in detail, as it has yet to pass through Committee, but the intentions of its sponsors are certainly commendable.

The Hudson Bay Railway.

After all, there is no prospect of the railway to Hudson Bay being completed this year. On several occasions the abandonment of the construction of the line has been rumoured, but not long ago it was authoritatively stated that its completion would be carried out with all possible expedition. Circumstances, however, have been stronger than intentions. Dr. Reid, the Minister of Railways, now

announces that there is to be no further work on the railway this year, the present time not being propitious for further heavy outlays.

In the debate at Ottawa which evoked this announcement, the Government were reminded that they had spent \$23,000,000 on the Hudson Bay Railway. Dr. Reid, however, pointed out that the Government were not in a position to undertake railway extensions, which were, in his opinion, much more pressing than the construction of that line.

The Minister threw a curious little side-light on the railway when he stated that when 310 miles of the line were operated with a bi-weekly train service, the revenue was not sufficient to pay the train crew's wages.

TEACHERS' IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

The Canadian Committee of the Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations, meeting next August in Toronto, has desired the League of the Empire (associated with the Overseas Club) to offer on their behalf a cordial welcome to the education authorities and teachers' associations throughout the British Empire. They hope that all will do them the honour of being represented at the Conference, which is held by invitation of the Minister of Education and of the Government of Ontario.

The Conference has as patrons the Premiers and Ministers of Education throughout Canada, as well as many other distinguished persons, and the Committee is planning to make the stay of the delegates in Toronto and Canada generally as profitable and as enjoyable as possible. Both the Conference and post-conference events will be of the highest interest.

The party leaving England at the end of July will include delegates from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and India. All information as to the agenda and steamship facilities may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, League of the Empire (associated with the Overseas Club), 124, Belgrave Road, London, S.W.1.

COLONISATION IN QUEBEC.

In a statement to the Provincial Legislature, the Hon. Honoré Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests in Quebec, described how the policy of good colonisation, instituted by Sir Lomer Gouin, had been followed by the present Government, and how that policy had resulted in a most remarkable development in the settlement of the lands of the Province.

As a result of the annexation of various territories, Abitibi, Ashouanip, and Mistassin, he said, the area of the Province had increased by over 91,000,000 acres, and through the annexation of Ungava, by 225,000,000 acres, so that the present area of the Province was more than 445,000,000 acres. The Crown domain had grown so rapidly it was now realised that it must be divided, and that the Minister of Colonisation must be left in full power as to the disposal of lands for colonisation purposes.

The revenue from lands and forests during 1896-97 was \$853,427, while in 1919-20 it had reached the sum of \$2,604,450. In 1896-97, the whole revenue of the Crown domain amounted to \$879,893, and in 1919-20 it had reached the total of \$3,033,537.

The Minister also dwelt upon the development of the pulp and paper industries in the Province. He pointed out that in 1881 there were five pulp mills with a capital of \$92,000, and in 1918 there were 37 pulp mills and 26 pulp and paper mills, capitalised at \$241,244,704. The pulp and paper industries had naturally resulted in a very extensive development in the extension of hydraulic powers in the Province.

OLD AND NEW IN WINNIPEG.

The recent sale of the McArthur Building, at the corner of Main Street and Portage Avenue, to Child's, of New York, at a figure approaching the million dollar mark, recalls the remarkable progress Winnipeg has made within less than fifty years (says the *Community Builder*, the official bulletin of the Winnipeg Board of Trade).

Strange tales have come down through the years regarding early sales of land in Winnipeg. We hear of land in the very heart of the city in the early 'seventies disposed of for a trivial consideration; of a town lot sold for an ox and cart; of an acre of land, where to-day stand the C.P.R. freight sheds, sold for a spaniel dog; of the property adjoining the present McArthur Building, at the corner of Portage Avenue and Main Street, being sold for \$500, a team of horses and a buggy. In 1879 the corner of Logan Avenue and Main Street, 66 by 165 ft., was for sale at \$160, on easy terms, and the three adjoining lots at \$100 each.

The members of the Canadian War Graves section in France have now been recalled.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or 81, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

- ARMITAGE**.—On March 21, at 1, The Avenue, Surbiton, to Joan, the wife of Godfrey D. Armitage, Dunrobin, Ontario—a son.
ATKINSON.—On March 18, at 4 Avenue Riondet, Hyères, the wife of Major G. B. Atkinson, of a daughter.
AUSTIN.—On Sunday, March 20, at 88, Philbeach Gardens, Kensington, to Cecil Walter and Constance Irene Austin—a son.
CAMERON.—At a nursing home, Saskatoon, on March 3, to Elsie, wife of Professor E. Cameron, entomologist, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, of a son.
GREEN.—At Gracie Hospital, Winnipeg, on March 21, the wife of Fred W. Green (née Jan Clapperton), of a son.
SHARP.—At Calgary, on March 21, to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Sharp (née Daisy McQueen)—a son. (By cable.)
URQUHART.—At a nursing home, Montreal, on March 20, the wife of John G. M. Urquhart—a son. (By cable.)

MARRIAGES.

- FORGAN-DUFF**.—On March 2, in the Bloor Street, Presbyterian Church, Toronto, by the Rev. G. C. Pidgeon, D.D., Capt. David Forgan, M.C., Stirling, Scotland, to Helen Scatcherd, youngest daughter of the late Lt.-Col. Henry Ramsey Duff, P.A.M.C., Kingston, Ont.
SNYDER-PRYDE.—On February 22, at St. Paul's Church, Vancouver, B.C., by the Rev. H. B. Reigling, Alice Maud, widow of the late T. W. Phipps, of London, and second daughter of the late J. C. Chittock, of Norwich, to Major Arthur Edward Snyder, of Vancouver, late of the R.N.-W.M.P.

DEATHS.

- FORTIER**.—On March 7, at Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, Commander Richard Loftus, D.S.O., late R.N.R., eldest son of L. M. Fortier and the late Mrs. Fortier, formerly of Ottawa, and husband of Naomi Fortier (née Baitty).
HENWOOD.—On March 24, at The Cottage Hospital, Upper Norwood, after a long illness, nobly borne, Zinaida Julia Dorothea Elisabeth, only child of the late Dr. Henwood, and of Mrs. Henwood, of South Lodge, Streatham Common.
JOHNSTON.—At Vancouver Hospital, on March 20, Jenny, fourth daughter of Forbes and Mary Waddell, South Queensferry, and wife of John Gordon Johnston.
MACBRIDE.—On March 26, at Hawthornden, Broxburn, Glasgow, Archibald Alexander MacBride, late R.S.M. Royal Canadian Dragoons, dearly beloved husband of Pauline E. Albrethson, and eldest son of Archibald M. MacBride, Montreal.
THOMAS.—On March 23, at 47, Divinity Road, Oxford, Caroline Thomas, daughter of the late Edward Cartwright Thomas, of Hamilton, Ontario.

IN MEMORIAM.

- BATTERSBY**, Major W. F., 1st Canadian M.M.G.C., killed in battle, March 28, 1918. In unforgettable memory of a deep friendship.—MARY.
MACLEOD MOORE.—In proud and loving memory of Capt. W. MacLeod Moore, M.C., Belgium, Croix de Guerre, accidentally killed at La Hulpe, Belgium, April 7, 1919, after four years' active service.
 Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.
 At the going down of the sun, and in the morning
 We will remember them.

A CANADIAN LETTER:

FROM OUR OWN
CORRESPONDENT.

Criticism in the Dominion Parliament—Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment—Provincial Politics.

MONTREAL, March 17.

THE House of Commons is still at that stage of the Session when the talking is going on as a preliminary to active legislation. The present week saw one of those lengthy discussions on natural resources, when Dr. Manion (Fort William and Rainy River) introduced a motion urging the advisability of the Government's bringing forward a policy "having for its object the development of the natural resources of Canada." Dr. Manion criticised the Government for its niggardly treatment of technical experts, who, he asserted, were in receipt of salaries on a par with cooks'. His emphasis was laid upon the importance of undeveloped resources of various kinds, ranging from iron ore to the reindeer possibilities in the far North. The Gaspé fish industry—which is always a source of complaint in regard to its need for Government help—was also cited. The fact that party line government is again well entrenched was seen in the result, when Dr. Manion, although he is a supporter of the Government, saw his motion lost by the majority from his own side, while the minority support came from the Liberals.

The report of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, which was tabled by the Hon. Dr. S. F. Tolmie this week, shows that 50,521 men have been accepted for training since the commencement of operations by the Military Hospitals Commission, including 11,574 minors, who were under 18 years when they enlisted. In February, 1920, there were 26,022 men undergoing training, and on December 31 last there were 6,341 on hand, and the number treated in 1920 was 23,591.

As already reported, the House of Commons has reconstituted the special committee which has already dealt with the case of the returned soldiers during the present Parliament. The purpose of that committee is to review and report upon certain proposals involving additional calls upon the finances of the Dominion. The general attitude of the country at this moment is that all legitimate demands of the ex-Service man should be met, and that *prima facie* cases should be examined into; but, at the same time, there is some feeling against conceding demands which are simply made as a class, such, for instance, as that of the claim for a bonus for every returned man. The bonus demand may be looked upon as a dead issue, says the *Montreal Gazette*.

Saskatchewan Elections.

The General Election for the Saskatchewan Legislature will be held in June, announces the Hon. W. M. Martin. The Premier has shown some desire to accede to certain demands of the Farmers' party, but notwithstanding this conciliatory policy, it seems likely that in the elections there will be several candidates put forward for the agrarian interest; though it appears that there will be no official appearance of that party in the Provincial realm. Two well-known legal figures have dropped out from the Saskatchewan Cabinet—the one being the Hon. W. E. Knowles, who retired from the Provincial Secretaryship, and the other the Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, Attorney-General, who relinquishes that appointment to become a Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal.

The Provincial Legislatures.

The Norris Government in Manitoba was sustained this week when two amendments to the reply to the Speech from the Throne were defeated by substantial majorities. The Conservative leader (Mr. J. T. Haig, of Winnipeg) had offered an amendment regretting that no mention had been made in that Speech of any intention by the Government to reduce the municipal levy; while the other amendment, brought forward by Mr. J. Bernier (St. Boniface), proposed that no vote be taken until the Provincial Treasurer had shown the House his plans for raising revenue.

Now that the Budget has been disposed of in Ontario, general and miscellaneous business will be taken in the Ontario Legislature, among which will be a Bill, introduced by the Attorney-General (Hon. W. E. Raney), to

prevent any appeal to the Courts from interfering with any investigation commission of the Government. The Session will continue after Easter.

The Quebec Legislature is now about to wind up for the Session. The Montreal Charter Bill has gone through, as has also the Government Liquor Bill, which is the chief legislative work of the Session. The Province will more than ever be the oasis of the North American desert.

Canadian Authors.

The selection of Mr. J. Murray Gibbon, the well-known novelist, and C.P.R. publicity director, as President of the newly-formed Canadian Authors' Association, is a popular one. The question of copyright and the fate of legislative efforts in that direction, formed the chief point of interest in the discussions at the convention. The central office of the association will be located in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Winnipeg, on a rotatory plan.

Deepening the Waterways.

The question of deepening the waterways to the Great Lakes still continues to attract attention in legislative and council chambers. Mr. F. H. Keefer, member in the Federal House for Port Arthur, who has been a strong advocate of the deep waterway scheme, recently brought the matter up in the Commons with a proposal for the appointment of a special committee to study and report upon the St. Lawrence project. The proposal, although it was ultimately withdrawn, afforded an opportunity of Parliamentary discussion, the great body of which was against any attempt to interfere with the great waterway, primarily on account of the public expenditure which would be involved at a period when there are already serious expenditures; and, further, because the ports of Montreal and Quebec both have big interests which might be affected in a detrimental way.

At a meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade this week, a report on the subject was made by the Chairman of the Harbour and Navigation Committee, in which the Committee endorsed the finding of the Shipping Federation of Canada—the headquarters of which are in this city—to the effect that navigation interests on the St. Lawrence required all the available depth of water between Montreal and the sea, and that such might be interfered with by the proposed dams and power plants in conjunction with the proposed deep waterway system. This Committee's finding was approved by the Council of the Board of Trade.

Canada and West Africa.

In a statement made by Brig.-General J. W. Stewart, who had charge of railway construction work overseas during the war, he speaks of his plans for construction work in West Africa, which his firm has undertaken for the British Government, as consulting engineers. "Already we are sending thirty of our chief employees to Tagordi," he says. "They are engineers, construction men and medical men. Our first work is sanitation. We will make the area as healthful as the Panama Canal zone. It is not the terrible climate that has been pictured. Within one hundred miles of the coast is a magnificent country around Coomassie. It will require from three to six years to complete the programme outlined. The men being sent from Canada have all been associated with me in my work in Canada or in France." General Stewart pointed out that the Governor of the Gold Coast, Brig.-General Guggisberg, is Canadian-born, coming from Oakville, Ont., and that he had a fine record in the British Army.

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Questioned at Ottawa by a member of the Farmers' party as to whether legislation would be introduced making the immigration regulations less restrictive as regards the nationality of the immigrants, Mr. Meighen replied that no legislation was at present contemplated on the subject.

As a result of the activities of the publicity branch of the Department of Immigration and Colonisation, more than 100,000 copies of an up-to-date descriptive atlas of Canada, giving all information regarding the Dominion and the various Provinces, were distributed last year among British school children and some 80,000 were placed in schools in the United States.

DISTINCTION FOR MR. E. R. PEACOCK.

Canadian as Bank of England Director.

Mr. E. R. Peacock, a well-known Canadian in London, has been nominated as a director of the Bank of England, in succession to Lord Hollenden, who has retired. The election of directors takes place on April 6.

Mr. Edward Robert Peacock is a son of the Rev. W. M. Peacock, and was born at The Manse, Indian Lands, Glen-garry County, Ontario, on August 7, 1871. He was educated at the High School, Almonte, Ontario, and at Queen's University, Kingston, where he took his M.A. From 1895 to 1902 Mr. Peacock was on the teaching staff of Upper Canada College, latterly as senior housemaster.

Deciding to forsake teaching for business, Mr. Peacock left the College to join the Dominion Securities Co., Ltd., and after experience in various departments became its manager at Toronto in 1905. In 1908 he came to London with the title of vice-president.

In the fall of 1915—after Dr. Pearson was drowned in the sinking of the *Lusitania*—he became identified with the Pearson interests, and was responsible for straightening out their affairs. He had been previously a member of the Bondholders' Committee of the Barcelona Traction Co. He is now president of the Barcelona Traction Co., vice-president of the Brazilian Traction Co., and is a member of the Committee of Bondholders of the Mexican Light, Heat and Power and Mexican Tramways Co. He is also a director of the Dominion Securities Corporation.

In Canadian financial circles general satisfaction is expressed at the distinction conferred upon Mr. Peacock, whose high character and genial personality is held in high esteem. He is regarded as an absolutely straight man, who has proved his genius as a negotiator. Moreover, Mr. Peacock has had very wide experience in international finance, and has a remarkable knowledge of the situation in France, Spain, Mexico, the United States, and South American countries. The honour done him by the directors of the Bank of England is regarded as a well-won tribute paid to him by men who realise the value of his assistance as a colleague.

MORE FARMERS FOR ONTARIO.

A party of about 120 married men, the majority of whom are taking their wives and children, making a total number of about 300, sailed by the Canadian Pacific liner *Corsican* yesterday, under the auspices of the Ontario Government, to take up farming in Ontario. The greater number of these men are ex-Servicemen, and all are experienced farmers and farm workers. They have been carefully selected, and situations are awaiting them on their arrival. The party will be personally conducted, and arrangements have been made for their reception at the port of arrival in Canada and also by Government officials at Toronto. A number of them have capital, and will be taking up farms on their own account as soon as they have gained the necessary experience of local conditions.

A former Canadian Pacific Railway brakeman, Mr. F. C. Diel, and his wife, both well known in athletic circles in Nova Scotia, left Halifax recently on a walking expedition to the Pacific Coast.

Messrs. Vandyk, the well-known Court photographers, have introduced a new style of portraiture for men, which will interest Canadian visitors in London. These portraits are most life-like, and attain a very high quality of photographic art.

The voting papers for the poll under the Canada Temperance Act in Ontario on April 13 and in the Yukon on July 11 provide for the taking of a vote by "No" or "Yes" in answer to the question, "Shall the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into the Province (Territory) be forbidden?"

CANADA RED CROSS WORK.

Duke of Devonshire's High Commendation.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Red Cross Society, held at Toronto, it was reported that the sum of \$200,000 had been received from the Canadian people for the British Empire War Relief Fund. To enable the Provincial divisions to carry on their work, grants were approved as follows:—British Columbia, \$75,000; Alberta, \$75,000; Saskatchewan, \$75,000; New Brunswick, \$50,000; Nova Scotia, \$65,000; Prince Edward Island, \$10,000.

The Duke of Devonshire, who presided, said the work of the Society during the year had been a revelation. There was ample justification for the Society's continuing on a peace-time basis. There were now conditions of great unrest throughout the world and some countries were ravaged by disease, so that organised efforts should be made by the civilised nations to arrest such conditions. The greatest and noblest traditions of the Red Cross Society were to assist the suffering and distressed. From an international point of view, Canada was to take its share in dealing with these world-wide problems and contribute in a measure to restoring human happiness and satisfaction. In Canada there was no fear of overlapping, and, if he might be permitted to coin a word, there was more danger of "underlapping." There were large gaps to fill. In a country of great distances like Canada, where adventurous spirits were always moving into the isolated districts, there would always be a close problem for those responsible for public health in the community and the home. No other agency could have done the work that the Red Cross accomplished. Any appeal that the Red Cross made in Canada, he was sure, would receive a ready response. "We don't want a country of quacks, cranks, and faddists," he said, "but men and women with a better grasp of how to build up a virile and strong nation." It was, added his Excellency, the last annual meeting of the Society which he would probably be able to attend, but he would leave Canada with the most happy recollections of his associations with the Red Cross.

Mr. R. B. Bennett, in moving votes of thanks, referred to the Governor-General's devotion to his Sovereign and his people. His spirit had never flagged during the trying days of the war, and he had never lost faith in the supremacy of the British arms and the justice of their cause. It was his Excellency who had framed some of the resolutions for the peace-time programme of the Red Cross which were in accord with ideas expressed in the covenant of the League of Nations. His Excellency had visited all parts of Canada and always had endeavoured to advance Canadian interests.

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OBITUARY.

At St. John, N.B.—Mr. Nathan C. Scott (74). At St. Stephen.—Mrs. L. Grimmer (65), wife of Mr. R. Watson Grimmer, ex-M.L.A.

At Annapolis Royal, N.S.—Commander Richard Loftus Fortier (39), R.N.R., D.S.O., who served with distinction in the war, in which he was injured.

At Quebec.—Mr. Fergus Murphy, K.C. (55). At Montreal.—Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D. (86), one of the most prominent clergy of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, pastor of St. Gabriel's Church, 1866-1909; president of the Natural History Society; one who took a prominent part in public affairs, an enthusiastic curler, and a man much esteemed; Mrs. W. E. Foster, wife of the solicitor to the G.T.R.; Mr. George Browne (72), of Caverhill, Learmonth and Co.; Mr. Ernest A. Joyce (65); Mr. John Loughhead (78), of S. Carsley and Co.; Mr. William McLean (75), a prominent Freemason; Dr. J. G. McCarthy; Dr. E. O. Dyer (of Sutton, P.Q.); Mr. Thomas Jefferson Winship (82).

At Ottawa.—Hon. A. B. Crosby (62), who was appointed to the Senate in 1917, was M.P. for Halifax 1908-11, and was formerly Mayor of Halifax; a native of Belfast, who came to Nova Scotia when young. At Warton.—Rev. John Wesley Copley (67), for 45 years a minister of the Methodist Church in Canada.

At Saskatoon.—Mr. George E. McCraney, K.C. (53), for ten years Liberal M.P. for Saskatoon. He was found dead in the snow near his residence.

At Vancouver.—Capt. J. C. McKeever, late R.F.C., of Listowel, Ont.

Mrs. Edna Chaplin McKergow (35), wife of Mr. P. S. McKergow, of Westmont, P.Q., was taken ill in the boat train from Folkestone to London last week and died suddenly.

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It is understood that Mr. Meighen will be accompanied to England in June for the Premiers' Conference by Mr. Doherty, Mr. Ballantyne, and Mr. Guthrie.

The Ottawa correspondent of the *Times* states that the office of Canadian High Commissioner in London, which has hitherto been attached to no particular Department, has now been placed under the control of the Department of External Affairs, of which the Prime Minister is the head.

ACHIEVING INDEPENDENCE.

How the Labourer Becomes His Own Master in Western Canada

EARLY March in Alberta, and already the snow was beginning to disappear, the chinook wind was stirring the trees, and the air was fresh and sweet smelling, as Roberts wended his way to the Land Office in Edmonton. He had picked out what seemed to him a suitable location for his future home, and with a pleasurable feeling of adventure he went to make enquiries as to the chance of a free quarter section. The place was about fifty miles from the city of Edmonton. After a few preliminaries during which time Roberts' hopes alternately rose and fell, a form was signed giving him the right to homestead 160 acres of free Government land upon payment of \$10 and the fulfilment of certain comparatively easy conditions. The deed was duly signed, and Roberts left the building a happy man. He had chosen wooded land, as the timber would be of value, he estimated, not only for building his house and barns but also for fuel. The land was well watered, would

be worked on around his little home, and it was now he had to look for his cattle. Various came up before him. He would build some day, and of those who would not. His mother must be first, she had been so splendid at his coming away. There was his brother, of course, at home in the Old Country, who had promised to look after her until he was settled, so he knew she was cared for, but it was in here that he wanted her, to show her the riches of the wonderful country. Away at the back of his mind there was one other. She would come out too, and perhaps later the brother would join, and they could build two homes. He worked on untrudgingly, the bright visions giving his hand fresh impetus. Old country papers brought over week by week and eagerly read as the mail came in, kept him in touch with conditions there, and he would sit in the door of his small home reading, after a long day's work; reading and dreaming of the loved ones at home and of all that his work would mean to them, or filling long pages with descriptions of his land and the progress he was making.

Harvest Time.

By harvest time he began to review his small stock of money now very low. He had just the few acres broken, one barn up, and another small building, but as yet no cattle to fill them, and not sufficient money to buy. The nearby neighbour was badly in need of help to garner in his abundant harvest, and why should he not volunteer? So after supper one day Roberts rode over. It was a fair distance, but a valuable possession, a horse, the one creature he felt indispensable in order to quickly cover the long distances around. The farmer was glad to see Roberts, and a bargain was struck. In return for all the help Roberts could give him during the harvest season, the farmer would give one cow, some pigs, and the loan of his engine afterwards for a few days to enable Roberts to break up more land, and, if possible, get in a little fall wheat. This would help him out considerably by getting more quickly over the land.

By the time November came he had a few more acres broken. These would lie through the winter and allow the frost and snow to get well into the soil. The breaking had not been extensive enough to attempt any planting of wheat, but he had accomplished a good amount of work in his nine months' residence. The charter only called for six months out of each year, so Roberts felt he had done well. He had decided not to remove the cow and pigs to his farm until the following spring, but to close up his house and spend the winter on the other farm, helping around in return for his board. When spring came he proposed moving back again and taking his "stock" with him.

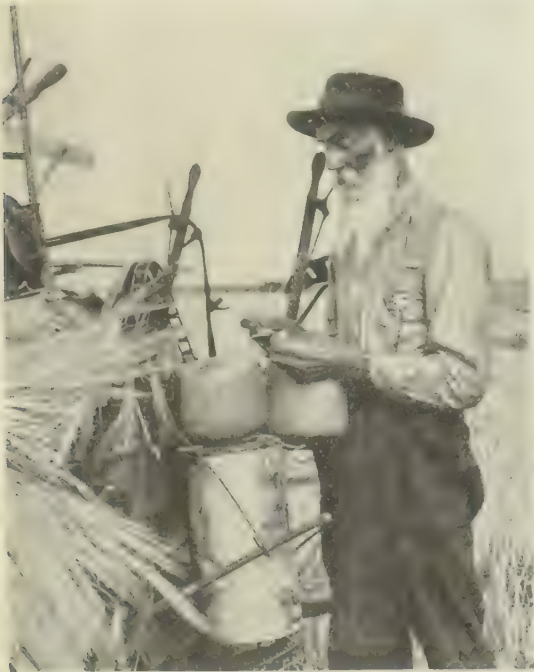
A Year Later.

Just a year later, and behold Roberts preparing for his second winter, this time to be spent on his own land. He had just one more year to go before the land would be really his own. Fall wheat was in this time, twenty good acres of it, and he was looking forward with a keen interest to the first crop. Next year he would make these additions to his house. Even now he could plan out where this and that should go, the treasures which mother would bring out from the old home. He had a good supply of timber cut and piled. Another table, he argued, was easily made, only it should be a proper one this time, not a makeshift. He pictured the pleasure that all these things would give her. Little shelves for books were made and varnished, a handy rack for dishes in the kitchen, a rocking chair—this needed more time to carve than even the table, but it presented a creditable appearance when finished. Then the letters home; not a word of when he expected or would be ready for them—that was to be his surprise. They should come out when the winter was well over, and the garden that he had made and the lovely country around was all in bloom and fresh with June sights and scents. So he dreamed and dreamed as spring drew near, and now when he would be a "freeholder," and who could tell what the other years might bring in his own little Canadian home.

G. E. KENNEDY.

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A great deal of valuable information regarding business conditions in the various Provinces of Canada, and also in Newfoundland, St. Pierre et Miquelon, Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico, Brazil, the United States, and Great Britain, is given in "The Canadian Bank of Commerce Year Book, 1920," which forms a special supplement to the annual report, just published. There are also a survey of the gold and silver situation, by S. H. Logan, Supervisor of the Bank of Canada, and a number of useful diagrams and tables of Canadian resources, finance, and trade.



AN ALBERTA FARMER AND HIS SELF-BINDER.
Photograph: Canadian National Railways.

needed a good deal of clearing, but promised a good return. The line of the Grand Trunk Pacific ran through a nearby section, and the Canadian Northern at a little distance, so that he was well off for transportation. The soil was rich and black as on the farm he had just left, and things promised well.

Clearing the land turned out to be a little harder work than he had anticipated, but as soon as he had cleared sufficiently he started to erect a house, digging well down for the foundations with the intention of making a cooling cellar. He had not dug far before he discovered signs of soft coal. Here were additional riches! He selected the stoutest of the timbers for cross pieces, building a strong log framework. Tar paper inside kept out all draughts and would make it warm for the winter; the roof was also of tar paper.

The second month a neighbour, who owned several stout oxen, came over to see him, and here he received advice and help. "Hitch a rope on to your trees and haul them with the oxen," he said. Roberts had been hacking and then burning out the stumps. The loan of oxen and a friendly hand for a week or two did wonders. In time he had several acres ready for cultivation, and, following out the advice of the friendly farmer, he put in his first crop of flax. Nearer his house, where the trees were sparse and needed little clearing, he had planted all kinds of vegetables and roots, as he was planning to buy some cattle.

ME. CHANT MARIE'S PROFITS.

In the Dominion House of Commons, on Tuesday, the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine, submitted the annual statement of the Government on the Merchant Marine, showing that, despite declining rates, small cargoes, and increased cost of operation, the fleet showed net earnings for the year ended December 31 last of \$781,000, this representing an earning of slightly over 2 per cent. on the investment of \$50,000,000.

The Minister stated (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Times*) that the Government had now 47 ships in commission, representing 259,000 tons, and when the shipbuilding programme was complete would have a total of 63 vessels, representing a tonnage of 374,000.

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CANADIAN RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

A resolution proposed in the Dominion House of Commons last week by Mr. Mackenzie King, the Leader of the Opposition, demanding that all documents relating to important transactions carried out by the board of directors of the National Railways should be tabled in Parliament, as is customary with other Government Departments, was declared by Mr. Meighen, the Prime Minister, to be a motion of want of confidence in the Government.

When the vote was taken the Government obtained a majority of 38. The Prime Minister, however, intimated that he would not be adverse to the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to consult and co-operate with the board of directors on all matters of policy (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Times*).

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FRANCO-CANADIAN TRADE AGREEMENT.

Sir George Foster, the Minister of Commerce, announced in the House of Commons last week that the trade agreement entered into between Canada and France would become effective on March 27. Its contents would be laid before Parliament shortly.

In reply to a question from Dr. Béland as to why communications with the French Government were carried on through the British Embassy instead of through the Canadian High Commissioner in Paris, Sir George Foster said it was the custom to communicate through the Embassy. This (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Times*) drew satirical cries of "We thought you said we were a nation!" from the Liberal benches.

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FRENCH HONOURS FOR CANADIANS.

The following Canadians have been awarded medals and decorations by the French Republic "for distinguished service rendered during the war of 1914-19" (*London Gazette Supplement*, March 24):—

Ordre de l'Étoile Noire, Officier:—Capt. (temp. Maj.) F. B. Konrick, Off. Trg. Corps; Capt. J. Harris, 109th Inf., A. G. E. Smith, M.C., 20th Inf., and C. R. Young, Off. Trg. Corps; Lt. (temp. Capt.) C. H. Parr, Off. Trg. Corps.

Palme Académique, Officier:—Capt. W. A. Smith, C.A.M.C. *Médaille de la Reconnaissance Française, En Bronze*:—Maj. P. Hennessy, D.S.O., M.C., C.A.S.C.

Ordre du Mérite Agricole, Chevalier:—Capt. F. A. Monroe, For. Corps.

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THE YPRES LEAGUE.

To preserve at Ypres a roll of the British dead, compile charts of the battlefield, showing the position of brigade, Divisional Corps, and Army troops in the first and last stages of the three great battles, erect a memorial, etc., the Ypres League has been founded. The King is patron-in-chief; the Prince of Wales and Princess Beatrice are patrons; Lord French is president; Field-Marshal Earl Haig, Lord Plumer, and Viscount Allenby, and Viscount Burnham are vice-presidents; and the committee includes General Lord Byng of Vimy, General Lord Horne, and General Lord Rawlinson.

An Ypres scroll has been designed by Bernard Partridge, and a facsimile will be issued as a certificate to each member. The annual membership fee is 5s.; that for life, £2 10s.

All who have served at Ypres or lost a relative or friend there are asked to write to the Secretary, Major H. E. Murat, The Ypres League, 34, Cavendish Square, London, W.1.

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After an absence of over an hour, the jury found John Doughty guilty of the theft of Dominion bonds, worth £105,000, from the missing millionaire, Mr. Ambrose Small. Counsel for Doughty applied for a reserved case, and was given until April 4 to put in arguments. The further charge against Doughty of kidnapping Mr. Small stands over until the May Sessions (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). The mystery of Mr. Small's disappearance is as impenetrable as before Doughty was arrested.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON.

Campaign to Popularize Them in Great Britain.

Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Cunningham, ex-Chief Inspector of Fisheries for the Province of British Columbia, has reached England, having been appointed by the salmon canning industry of British Columbia to conduct an educational campaign in England, France, and other countries for the purpose of increasing the consumption of canned salmon of all varieties.

Colonel Cunningham told a representative of *Canada* that he had been connected with the fisheries of Canada for a period of nearly 38 years, and had been closely allied for some time with the salmon industry of British Columbia. He stated that there was a lack of knowledge on the part of the public as to the vast fisheries on the Pacific Coast. There were, he pointed out, of salmon alone, five separate and distinct species, viz., red spring, sockeyes, pinks, cohoes, and chums. All the species were of very high value as a food, and analyses showed that they possessed higher food value than meat or poultry, while, from the standpoint of cost, they were much more economical. The red salmon was popular with the public, and had an established and regular demand, and there seemed to be no reason why pink salmon should not be just as popular with the consuming public as the matter was, after all, only one of colour. This was a prejudice easily removed if the consumer would appreciate that there were so many different species, and all could not be of the same form or colour, for just as hens laid white or brown eggs, so there were red-fleshed fish and pale-fleshed fish, which were all of the same food value.

Colonel Cunningham is now engaged in completing details for a general publicity policy, which will to some extent take the form of newspaper advertising, but chiefly that of illustrated lectures, for which purpose moving pictures, covering the salmon fishing industry of British Columbia, are available. These show fishing scenes, the different inlets to which the fish are indigenous, and also the canning operations. This is expected to prove a very interesting and instructive means of placing this typical Canada-product before the consuming public.

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DRY GOODS REPRESENTATIVES.

Programme of Visit to England.

A party of between 70 and 80 representatives of the dry goods trade of Canada and the United States are due to arrive in England on April 28. For their visit an interesting programme has been drawn up by a general committee, of which Mr. J. R. Quilter (secretary of the Drapers' Chamber of Trade) is hon. secretary; and many social and other gatherings have been arranged.

The main portion of the itinerary is as follows:—

April 29-May 9, London and neighbourhood: Bournemouth and Winchester on May 7-8.

May 10, Leicester; 11, Derby; 12-14, Birmingham and Stratford-on-Avon; 15, Warwick; 16, Dorkesley; 17, Nottingham; 18, Sheffield; 19, Chatsworth, Harrogate, etc.; 20, Bradford; 21, York; 22, Fountain's Abbey; 23, Leeds; 24, Manchester; 25, Southport; 26, Preston and Blackpool; 27, Liverpool and Port Sunlight; 28-30, Lake District and Carlisle.

May 31-June 2, Edinburgh; June 3, Dundee; 4, Balmoral and Braemar; 5, Aberdeen; 6, Glasgow; 7-10, Trossachs, Ayr, etc.; 11-13, London.

The party's headquarters while in London will be the Hotel Cecil.

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INDIANS AGAINST ENFRANCHISEMENT.

The Council of the Six Nations of Indians, which has been in session at Buffalo, decided last week to appeal to King George against the proposed enfranchisement of Indians in Canada. The Indians (says Reuter's Buffalo correspondent) desire to retain their tribal form of government, and are said to be considering a general exodus to the United States.

The message sent to the King reads as follows:—"The Canadian Indian Six Nations respectfully appeal to your Majesty to veto or withhold from operation the Indian Enfranchisement Act against them on the ground of the sacred agreement between George III. and Joseph Brant. Unsuccessful attempts to receive fair consideration of our case from Dominion officials prompt this request to your Majesty direct."

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Eastertide throughout Canada was greeted with extraordinary weather conditions, with summer temperatures in the Eastern Provinces and mid-winter conditions in the West (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*). The total thermometric variation registered 35 deg. Ontario and Quebec Provinces enjoyed the warmest days recorded for 43 years, the temperatures ranging about 70, with general rain preventing the customary Easter displays. At Winnipeg the temperature was 12 deg. below zero and at Saskatchewan 25 deg. below.

barrels: Alberta, 44 mills, 10,655 barrels; British Columbia, 2 mills, 620 barrels. Total, 690 mills, 133,725 barrels.

A reference to Canadian census returns would show that this table does not include all the plants that for statistical purposes are classed as flour-mills. It does, however, include all that are commercially important, and has been purposely limited to such with the idea of giving overseas buyers a more exact idea of the capacity that plays any part in exporting trade.

Milling Centres.

By cities and milling centres this daily capacity is again in part located as follows:—

Montreal, Que., 18,000 barrels; Keewatin-Kenora, Ont., 12,500 barrels; Port Colborne, Ont., 12,000 barrels; Winnipeg-St. Boniface, Man., 8,500 barrels; Medicine Hat, Alta., 3,900 barrels; Fort William, Ont., 3,000 barrels; Toronto, Ont., 3,000 barrels; Moose Jaw, Sask., 2,800 barrels; Calgary, Alta., 2,800 barrels; Goderich, Ont., 2,500 barrels; Saskatoon, Sask., 2,000 barrels; Portage la Prairie, Man., 1,900 barrels; Chatham, Ont., 1,600 barrels; London, Ont., 1,500 barrels; Peterboro', Ont., 1,500 barrels; Brantford, Ont., 1,450 barrels; Brandon, Man., 950 barrels; St. Thomas, Ont., 900 barrels; Guelph, Ont., 700 barrels; Lindsay, Ont., 700 barrels; St. Mary's, Ont., 700 barrels; Tillamung, Ont., 650 barrels; Redfrew, Ont., 600 barrels; Thorold, Ont., 600 barrels; Vancouver, B.C., 600 barrels; Galt, Ont., 550 barrels; Oak Lake, Man., 500 barrels; Strafford, Ont., 500 barrels. Total, 86,700 barrels.

The remaining capacity is in country mills of smaller output scattered over all the farming regions of the Eastern and Western Provinces. Many of these engage more or less regularly in exporting, and most of them produce a flour that gives satisfaction to buyers.

Geographical Distribution.

The geographical distribution of this milling capacity has been governed largely by the necessity of keeping as much as possible within easy reach of the Atlantic seaboard, from whence a great deal of the exporting business is carried on. For this reason Montreal was very early in the field as a milling centre, and is still the first in importance among Canadian cities in this respect. Not only does it control a high percentage of the business done in the season of navigation from its own port, but it is also favourably situated for reaching Halifax and St. John (which are the Atlantic winter ports) in the winter months. Toronto is almost equally well located for this purpose, and its milling offices control a large part of the exports from plants scattered over the area tributary to the lake ports of Georgian Bay. The table showing distribution of the mills by Provinces credits Ontario and Quebec with over 75 per cent. of the total milling capacity of the Dominion, and a good part of the exporting business of these mills is transacted in the cities of Montreal and Toronto, while many mills of the Western Provinces find it convenient to handle their overseas trade through the same centres.

Overseas Markets.

A further study of the table of capacities by Provinces will emphasise the fact that milling has its greatest density in Provinces close to the Atlantic seaboard. Being on the direct route to overseas markets, these have naturally developed this industry as supplies of wheat increased, at the same time reaching out for markets wherever business in flour could be done. An important secondary reason for this development is to be found in the fact that a considerable quantity of good soft winter wheat is grown in the older parts of Ontario, for which there is an outlet in the demand for the flour in Glasgow and other British markets. By way of tabular illustration of this feature statistics showing the annual production of wheat in the five central Provinces with possible annual milling consumption of wheat will be interesting. The figures are as follows:—

	Wheat grown Bushels	Milling capacity Bushels.
Quebec	4,463,000	31,455,000
Ontario	22,629,000	98,393,000
Manitoba	37,870,000	19,575,000
Saskatchewan	139,340,000	13,162,000
Alberta	87,099,000	14,508,000
	290,707,000	175,063,000

As against the milling capacity shown by these figures—and it should be remembered that the table covers only the Provinces that are most active in the production of wheat and flour—the amount of wheat ground in a normal year would not exceed 65,000,000 bushels, or about one-third of the possible output. This comparison will give a general idea of the reserve capacity, and affords buyers of flour in other countries means of knowing the possibilities of Canada as a source of supply for flour.

Exports of Flour.

As regards the exports of flour from Canada during a series of recent years, the following tables show totals:—

1919-20, 5,572,688;	1918-19, 9,645,657;	1917-18, 40,826,633;
1916-17, 7,989,602;	1915-16, 7,897,453;	1914-15, 4,807,129;
1913-14, 4,666,267;	1912-13, 4,373,972;	1911-12, 4,273,472.

By countries these exports divide as follows:—

	1918-19	1917-18	1916-17
Belgium	5,254,254	6,004,131	4,030,978
United Kingdom	29,811	17,398	16,166
Bermuda	1,523	14,061	120,011
British South Africa	—	310	1,169
British East Africa	—	113	200
British West Africa	125,545	91,915	142,404
British Columbia	2,300	—	—
British Honduras	573,530	410,230	346,546
British West Indies	—	51	3,250
Elly Islands	—	—	—
Gibraltar	15,357	—	—
Hong Kong	—	—	9,006
Newfoundland	253,932	346,914	338,877
Alaska	—	85	—
Belgium	57,267	4,037	3,329
Cuba	2	—	3,458
Danish West Indies	—	—	1,330
Dutch Guiana	50	300	50
Dutch West Indies	—	75	1,625
Dutch East Indies	—	—	606
France	2,671,075	1,795,968	1,748,215
French Guiana	—	—	—
French West Indies	242	6,373	3,323
Greenland and Iceland	4	5	—
Hayti	—	—	314
Holland	—	53,012	3,538
Italy	77,310	42,471	291,120
Japan	—	—	300
Mexico	85	—	—
Miquelon-St. Pierre	3,301	3436	2,904
Norway	—	10,270	130,790
Port Africa	—	—	477
Russia	129,040	—	—
San Domingo	—	2,844	2,646
United States	8,800	518,632	184,841
Venezuela	—	9,085	29,553
	9,205,430	9,931,148	7,425,723

The foregoing is a list of markets of which any industry might be proud. It represents much labour and careful study of foreign trade conditions on the part of Canadian mills. Only the fact that a great war interfered with the progress of the business has prevented larger and more regular growth in shipments to some of the countries shown. That this growth may now take place there is good ground for believing. When foreign exchange is restored to something like its normal state the process of building up new business in these and other markets will be resumed.

In the matter of quality Canadian flour has nothing to fear from competition. It is milled in modern plants of the highest efficiency and is remarkable for its baking quality and food value.

While it is true that a good part of the flour shipped in war years was used for war purposes and, therefore, may be no measure of the possible demand from outside markets in times of peace, there can be no question as to the value of Canada's contribution to the needs of the armies and civil populations in Europe at the time, and it is safe to assume that the quality of the flour will be remembered now that happier and more peaceful needs are all that remain to make calls upon the powers of this industry.

Cheap Power Abundant.

One of the chief factors in the development of milling in Canada has been the abundance of readily available water-power. Few of the big milling plants are now dependent upon steam, since water-driven electrical equipment has largely supplanted that means of operation. Further, it should be said that the country is rich in unused power resources that are certain to be brought into service in years to come.

Transportation.

In addition to the milling capacity described and an unlimited supply of wheat to sustain and support the same, Canada has railway and ocean shipping facilities that meet the needs of overseas markets to the fullest extent. Three lines of transcontinental railways of modern construction and equipment, two of them owned by the Government itself, provide ready access to both Atlantic and Pacific oceans from every settled part of the country. These roads were built with a view to the transportation of grain and grain products for export, their eastern terminals for summer traffic being located at Montreal and Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, and the winter ports at St. John and Halifax, on the Atlantic seaboard, while Vancouver and Prince Rupert, in British Columbia, supply excellent shipping facilities on the Pacific coast. Finally, as a connecting link in the chain of communication with other countries, the Government has established, and now operates for its own account, a line of ocean freight vessels that make regular sailings to the ports of Great Britain and European countries, South Africa and the West Indies, South America, Australia, New Zealand, India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, and other Far Eastern ports, carrying flour and wheat and other Canadian products as the needs of the markets demand, while a number of private shipping companies are also catering to the Canadian cargo trade.

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The withdrawal by the Canadian Government of bonus payments to booking agents for specific classes of emigrants takes effect on June 30.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication

Mr. Bonar Law is now at the Hotel Bellevue, Cannes, and has been able to play lawn tennis.

Sir Charles Hanson, M.P., has been advised by his doctors to relinquish his position as an Alderman of the City of London, and has tendered his resignation. Sir Charles was Sheriff in 1911-12 and Lord Mayor in 1917-18. He has been Coalition M.P. for the Bodmin division of Cornwall since 1916.

The Hon. Alphonse Turgeon, Attorney-General of Saskatchewan, has resigned, and accepted the appointment of a Justice of the Provincial Court of Appeal.

The Premier of Saskatchewan has decided not to appoint at present a new Minister to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of the Hon. W. E. Knowles from the position of Minister of Telephones. Mr. Martin will, for the present, take over these duties himself, and also continue in the position of Minister of Education. The Hon. S. J. Latta, Minister of Highways, has taken up the additional duties of Provincial Secretary.

Major-General A. D. McRae, of Vancouver (formerly Quartermaster-General, O.M.F.C.), has been appointed general manager of the Western Canada Colonisation Association, composed of prominent Canadians who propose to settle immigrants on 20,000,000 acres of idle land within the settled areas of the three Prairie Provinces.

Sir Henry and Lady Egan have arrived in London from the South of France, and are staying at the Ritz Hotel. Sir Henry is a director of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Archibald, who have been wintering in the West Indies, are en route to London from Barbados. Mr. Archibald is President of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Mr. F. C. Malpas, manager of the branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Portland, Oregon, is at the Hyde Park Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, of Oshawa, Ont., are at the Piccadilly Hotel. Mr. McLaughlin is President of General Motors of Canada, Ltd., Vice-President of General Motors (U.S.A.), and a director of the Dominion Bank.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Reeves, of Toronto, are at Claridge's Hotel.

Lieut. Michael O'Leary, V.C., has been appointed to the Records Branch of the Department of Militia, Ottawa. He has accepted a commission in the Governor-General's Foot Guards.

Mr. Herbert Burbidge has resigned the post of Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s stores in Canada, which he has held since 1910. This office has (says Reuter's Vancouver correspondent) been removed from Vancouver to Winnipeg, making Winnipeg the headquarters for Canada of all the company's departments.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, member for Vancouver City, having declined to be elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, has been sworn in as President of the Council (says the Vancouver correspondent of the Times), becoming thereby a Cabinet Minister of British Columbia.

Mrs. Smith, who was born in Devonshire, is the widow of the Hon. Ralph Smith, who formerly represented Nanaimo in the Federal Parliament and Vancouver



MRS. RALPH SMITH.

in the Provincial Legislature, and was Minister of Finance in the Brewster Cabinet when he died over three years ago.

The Hon. W. F. Coaker, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Newfoundland, left for New York en route to St. John's by the R.M.S. *Adriatic* on March 23. Mr. and Mrs. Alain Joly de Lotbiniere and the Misses Joly de Lotbiniere, Mr. Miller Lash, Mrs. Florence Osler, and Sir John Crosbie also left by the *Adriatic*.

The Prince of Wales paid a visit on Wednesday of last week to the rooms of the Empire Parliamentary Association, Westminster Hall, in order to inspect the Speaker's Chair which is being presented to the Canadian House of Commons by the members of the Branch of the Association in the Lords and Commons. On arrival at St. Stephen's Porch, the Prince was met by the Speaker (Joint-President of the Empire Parliamentary Association), Viscount Burnham (Deputy-Chairman of the Executive Committee), and Sir Howard d'Egville (Secretary), and on reaching the rooms was also received by a number of officers and members of the Committee of the Association, including Mr. Lloyd George, Lt.-Col. L. S. Amery, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Sir Harry Brittain, and Maj.-Gen. J. E. B. Seely. Sir George Perley and Senator J. S. McLennan were also present. The Prince

led the Speaker *en regente* during his projected visit to Canada next month, to present the Chair.

Major E. S. M. Capes, D.S.O., returned to Montreal on Tuesday.

Mr. N. C. Polson, president of N. C. Polsons, Ltd., wholesale druggists, Montreal, and Mr. R. R. Sparling, representative of the Stanton Wall Paper Co., Ltd., are now visiting England.

Sir George Perley and Col. P. L. P. were among the speakers at an informal conference held in London last week to discuss the future work of the Empire Forestry Association.

Mr. W. L. Griffith is to represent Canada at the meeting of the Governing Body of the National Labour Conference of the League of Nations, commencing at Geneva on April 12.

Mr. R. B. Bennett, K.C., of Calgary, is representing Canada at the annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies at Geneva.

Lady Drummond, accompanied by Miss Dorothea Drummond, is expected to arrive in Belgium from Montreal this month.

Mrs. Colver-Fergusson (Miss Edith Miller), the well-known Canadian singer, will, it is hoped, give her first recital since 1913 in London this season.

Among the arrivals by the R.M.S. *Aquitania* last Monday were Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Butler and Miss Eileen Beatty, Major-General and Mrs. E. W. Wilson and their daughter, Mrs. Hawkins.

The arrivals by the R.M.S. *Olympic* included the Hon. W. and Mrs. Nesbitt, also Mr. R. T. D. Aitken, who, after visiting his brother, Lord Beaverbrook, will join his mother in Italy.

Among the arrivals at Mediterranean ports by the White Star s.s. *Critic* from New York are Lady Ames, of Montreal, and from Toronto, Dr. D. N. and Mrs. MacLennan, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald R. Larkin, and Col. and Mrs. D. M. Robertson.

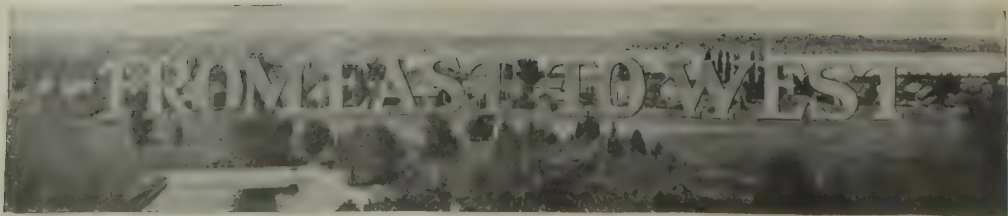
Lord and Lady Rodney left Liverpool last week by the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Britain* on their return to Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, after spending the winter months in Great Britain. Lord Rodney has resided in Canada for the past two years, and has a farm of 628 acres.

Among the other departures for Canada by the *Empress of Britain* were Brig.-General B. R. Hephurn, C.M.G., and Mrs. Hephurn, Mr. G. J. Hodgson, Mr. R. McBeth, Dr. and Mrs. E. Nadeau, Lord and Lady Rodney, Mr. T. H. Wardleworth and Lt.-Col. C. F. Coward, C.B.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Marion, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Ogilvie, the Boulevard, Montreal, to Mr. John Y. K. Walbank, son of the late Mr. W. McLea Walbank and Mrs. Walbank, Peel Street, will take place to-day (Saturday) at St. George's Church, Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Learmont, Grey Avenue, Montreal, announce that the marriage of their daughter, Carolyn Alexander, to Mr. John L. Kerr, son of the late Mr. Robert Kerr and Mrs. Kerr, of Montreal, will take place on April 15.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Plans for technical education include the spending annually of \$4,000,000 in training, for industry, boys and girls who are unable to attend higher schools. The Dominion Government will provide \$1,000,000 of this fund, and the Provincial and Municipal Governments the other \$3,000,000 annually. Technical schools are rapidly being established all over the Dominion.

TORONTO.—Members of the Toronto City Council have voted themselves big increases in salaries. The controllers' salaries at present are \$2,500 each, and are to be advanced to \$5,000. The present salaries of aldermen are \$300 each, but they are to be \$1,200. The Mayor's salary remains at the old figure, \$7,500.

—It is announced that the manufacturers' price for paint and varnish has dropped \$1.20 per gallon, or from 20 to 25 per cent. less than last year's price. There has also been a reduction in the price of linseed oil and turpentine of from 40 to 50 per cent. Builders' hardware is down about 20 per cent., while nails have lowered 10 per cent. in price.

As a result of a recent enquiry into wages paid women workers in laundries, dyo works and dry-cleaning establishments in Toronto, the Minimum Wage Board announces that in future the minimum wage for experienced hands will be \$12 weekly; inexperienced workers of 18 years of age or over, \$10 a week to commence. Young girls under 18 years of age shall receive at least \$9 a week for the first six months.

The first annual meeting of the Ontario Artillery Association since that in 1914 was held in the Military Institute. The Association was formed in 1883, mainly through the efforts of Mr. L. H. Irving, who was then an officer in the Toronto Garrison Artillery, and who also was one of the founders of the Canadian Military Institute. The officers elected were:—President, Col. F. King, Toronto; vice-presidents, Col. McLaren, C.M.G., D.S.O., Ottawa; Lieut.-Col. Cosgrave, M.C., Toronto; Lieut.-Col. Massie, D.S.O., Toronto; secretary, Capt. Howard Webster, M.C., Toronto; treasurer, Maj. R. Myles, Toronto; executive, Lieut.-Col. R. F. Massie, D.S.O.; Maj. J. M. Macdonnell, M.C., C. de G.; Maj. M. R. Gooderham, Maj. G. A. Drew, Maj. E. B. J. Armour, Maj. E. D. Huycke.

A new and important natural gas well has been opened in Dover Township, Kent County.

HAMILTON.—The strike of the Hamilton garment workers was settled on March 9. About 400 workers were directly affected by the strike and 1,000 indirectly. The men have accepted a cut of \$4 and the women of \$3.50 a week. Last June the men were given an increase of \$7 and the women \$6.

—It is proposed to erect a model village on 60 acres of land near Ancaster for married incurable war veterans, now taking treatment at the Government hospitals. The town will consist of 60 or 70 houses, costing about \$3,200 each, a factory for the manufacture of toys, a school, a community hall, and other institutions. The ex-soldiers, who are physically incapable of doing ordinary work, will be engaged in the toy factory. The Dominion Government is being asked to assist the project by loaning \$200,000 of the money appropriation voted by Parliament for housing.

GRIMSBY.—Mr. D. Carpenter, of C. P. Carpenter and Sons, Winona, is to be sales manager of the Niagara Peninsula Growers, Ltd., of which Dr. G. C. Creelman has been appointed general manager.

BRANTFORD. The tax rate for 1921 will be 30 mills, with total estimated receipts of \$994,120, as compared with \$284,404 in 1914. The assessment in that time rose from 11 millions to 25 millions.

DRYDEN. Two hundred and twenty settlers took up land adjacent to this district during 1920. It is expected that 20 French-Canadians who are operating in local lumber camps will take up 20 homesteads as soon as the camp closes.

BROCKVILLE. The Council of the united counties of Leeds and Grenville has passed a by-law appropriating \$200,000 for road construction.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—There are 5,631 bee-keepers in the Province, possessing 58,222 colonies of bees. The harvest of honey in 1919-20 was 2,941,427 lb., while 27,375 lb. of wax were gathered. The value of hives, honey, and wax in the Province is \$1,647,471. During the winter of 1919-20 the bee-keepers lost 12,000 hives.

MONTREAL.—A reduced scale of wages for labour has been unanimously approved by the General Contractors' Association here. The new scale is: Unskilled building labourers, 40 cents an hour; carpenters, 65 cents an hour; bricklayers, 90 cents an hour; plasterers, 75 cents an hour; painters, 60 cents an hour; cement finishers, 60 cents an hour; stonemasons, from 60 to 85 cents an hour.

—A war relic that will be highly prized has been presented to the officers' mess of the Royal Montreal Regiment by Capt. A. C. Hersey, of the Canadian Grenadier Guards. It is a brass plate, fashioned from the case of a 3-inch shell and inscribed with the names of 120 officers and men of the regiment, and had been affixed to a memorial cross erected by the R.M.R. to its historic dead in the Tara Hill Cemetery on the Somme. The plate was carved by one of the battalion's N.C.O.s who had survived the engagement in which the others were killed.

The purchase of the Fraser Building at the corner of St. Alexis and St. Sacrament Streets by Furness Withy and Co., Ltd., is announced by Mr. J. D. Binning, the general manager of the line in Canada. The new building will be called the Furness House, and have a frontage on St. Sacrament Street of about 63 ft., and on St. Alexis Street of 50 ft., and will be a dignified addition to the business district.

The German Consul-General, Mr. L. Kempff, arrived here on March 6, and was given an enthusiastic reception by a number of the city's German citizens. Mr. Kempff will go to Ottawa shortly to present his credentials and will then take up the work of reorganising the Consulate-General. He was German Consul at New York in 1902-3.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Legislation to widen the sources of revenue of the Province, the further extension of the public health programme and mothers' pensions, was indicated in the King's Speech at the opening session of the thirty-seventh Legislature of Nova Scotia on March 9. The Hon. Robert Irwin was re-elected Speaker for the fourth consecutive time.

—The output of creameries and cheese factories in the Province during 1920 amounted to approximately \$1,700,000, according to the superintendent of the Dairymen's Association of Nova Scotia. The increase in the production of butter over 1919 was nearly 400,000 pounds, with an increase of approximately half a million dollars in value.

Another successful big game season has been concluded in the Province, the total bag accounting for 1,361 moose and 125 deer. Halifax County showed 291 moose and 14 deer shot, followed by Annapolis with 152 and 16 respectively.

NEW GLASGOW.—In memory of members killed in the late war and as a memorial to the late Mr. James D. MacGregor, two windows were dedicated in United Presbyterian Church on March 6. Rev. Principal Clarence Mackinnon, D.D., preached the memorial sermon.

TRURO. Mr. Martin Dickie, manager of Truro Branch Royal Bank of Canada, has completed fifty years of service with that institution. In 1871 the Royal Bank of Canada was known as the Merchants Bank of Halifax. It had six branches, all in this Province. The one at Truro was opened in 1871, with Mr. Dickie's father, the late Hon. J. B. Dickie, M.L.C., as manager, and Martin Dickie, then a youth, as assistant.

Do you see "Canada" in your Club? If not, why not?

FROM EAST TO WEST

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON. The Address in reply to the King's Speech at the opening of the New Brunswick Legislature on March 1 was moved by Dr. L. A. Curran, M.L.A., for St. John County, one of the new members of the House, and seconded by Mr. A. J. Bordage, M.P.P., for Kent. Mr. A. A. Dvsnart, Kent, was elected Speaker as successor to Hon. Dr. Hetherington.

—Mr. J. F. Tweeddale, former Minister of Agriculture for New Brunswick and recently appointed Chairman of the New Brunswick Prohibition Commission, was seriously injured by a fall on the ice at Arthurette, Victoria County, on March 8.

Mayor J. A. Reid has been re-elected by acclamation. **HAVELOCK.**—A cement plant, with an estimated value of over \$1,000,000, will, it is reported, be established here shortly.

HOWELL HILL.—The old mine at Crooked Creek, near Albert, which was worked many years ago, when gold and silver bearing quartz was said to have been found, is now being re-opened under the management of Mr. B. J. Fales, a well-known veteran miner.

PRINCE
EDWARD



ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—During the debate on the Address moved by Messrs. E. T. Higgs and J. P. McIntyre, Mr. A. E. Arsenault, leading the Opposition, the Premier intimated that a surplus of over \$50,000 and a reduction of \$20,000 in the debt would be shown in the accounts this year. The Opposition leader criticised the Government on the ground that they had promised not to increase the taxes, which, however, had been done to the extent of 150 per cent.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Two special train loads of settlers from the United States, chiefly from the Central States in the corn belt, are coming to take up land in Manitoba early for spring operations, according to Mr. J. H. Evans, Deputy Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Evans forecasted an unprecedented movement of American farmers on to Manitoba lands this spring.

Probable building operations in Winnipeg this year are estimated conservatively at between \$14,000,000 and \$15,000,000 by City Hall experts. If the estimate is attained the expansion will be the greatest since 1913.

MC CREARY.—Crowded conditions prevail with regard to housing here, and there is not a vacant house at present. Successful crops in this area of the Province have caused the town to grow rapidly.

THE PAS.—During one week recently 26,000 musk rats, 3,000 martens, 256 foxes of all classes, 218 skunk, one polar bear, one white fox, 35 lynx and numerous lesser pelts were received here.

SASKAT.



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—What may be one of the most valuable coal discoveries in Saskatchewan has been located near Adrill, on the Moose Jaw-Assiniboia railway line, by Mr. J. F. Irvin, a farmer, who, it is said, has been offered \$250,000 for his mine. The discovery was made last fall when Irvin was digging for water. He came on the seam of coal when 27 ft. below the surface, after passing through a bed of quicksand.

A report just published by the Provincial Government dealing with the resources of Northern Saskatchewan, based on a recent tour of investigation by Lieut.-Col. Gardner, says: "Great possibilities of immense wealth await development in

the northern part of Saskatchewan." The silver, copper, asbestos, and other minerals is a

A surplus of over \$500,000 on the last two years' operation was reported to the delegates attending the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Hail Insurance Association.

A Provincial election in June is probable, according to the *Saskatoon Star*, which also says: "It is generally predicted that the date will be June 20, almost precisely four years since the Provincial election of June, 1917.

The three cities of Regina, Saskatoon, and Moose Jaw will have two members each in the next Legislature instead of one as at present.

—Nine school teachers from Great Britain—seven women and two men—have arrived here, and will take their places in the rural schools of the Province.

MOOSE JAW.—A review of the city's trade for 1920 shows that building permits totalled \$1,533,005, as compared with \$590,895 in 1919. Bank clearings showed a large increase, being \$94,584,910 and \$86,447,626 respectively, while the 1920 operations of the Southern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stockyards established a record. Altogether, over 124,000 head of stock were handled by the Association, which included 62,554 cattle, 15,733 hogs, 16,683 sheep, 5,981 horses, and 1,573 calves.

—Mr. J. M. Sharpe has been unanimously elected president of the Board of Trade here; Mr. Wm. G. Ross, Mr. H. G. Love, Mr. W. D. McIntyre, and Mr. G. H. Whitlock, vice-presidents.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Complete returns of Government sales, giving liquor sales for this Province during 1920, tabled in the Legislature, show a net revenue of \$811,289. The total turnover was \$1,596,204.

—On March 8 division bells rang for the first time this session in the Provincial Legislature. The Government had 33 supporters and the Opposition 13.

CALGARY.—Messrs. McDiarmid & Co., of Winnipeg, have been awarded the contract for the building of the Institute of Technology. The price was \$591,975.

LETHBRIDGE.—Mr. G. R. Marnock, president of the Board of Trade here, has issued a booklet of over 40 pages dealing with the activities of the Board. This district has enormous natural resources, and it is certain that in future years various manufacturing operations will be carried on in it on a large scale.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Industrial wages increased, hours of labour were somewhat reduced, and the habit of striking was uncommonly prevalent in 1920, according to the report of the Department of Labour, presented to the Legislature. The average wage for the average earner was \$31.50 a week compared with \$29.11 the previous year. There were 40 labour disputes during the year.

—Little hope that the Provincial Government would take over the schools and hospitals, and thus relieve the financial situation of cities and towns, was held out by the Premier in his reply to delegates from the Union of British Columbia Municipalities.

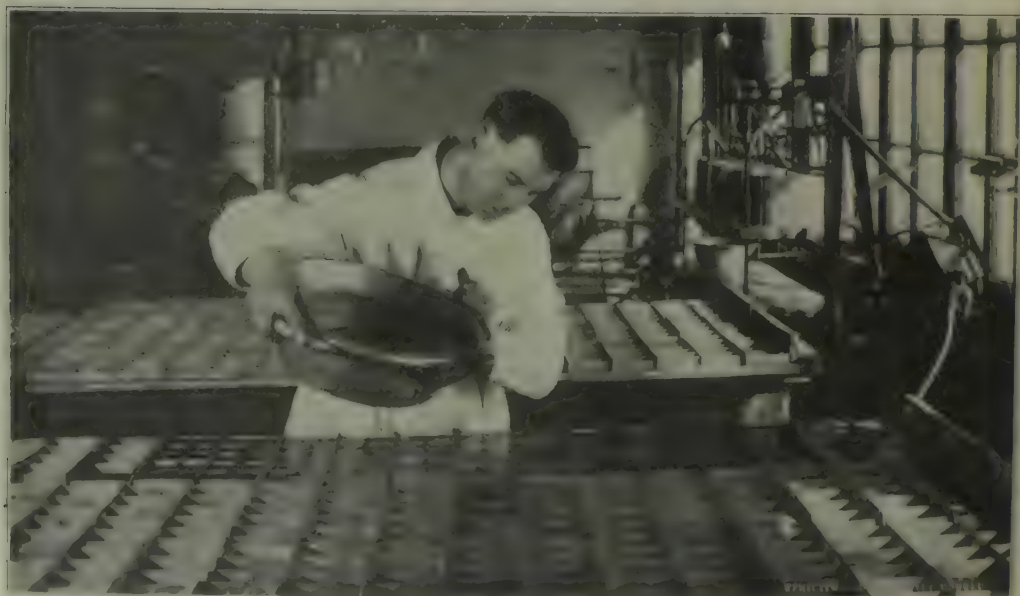
—The value of British Columbia's forest products in 1920 is returned at \$92,629,807 as compared with \$70,285,005. The value for 1920 is twice that of the production of three years ago, whilst during the year the value of pulp and paper has increased from \$12,000,000 to \$21,000,000.

Last year 390,000 acres of timber, or 236,000,000 ft., valued at \$299,000, was destroyed by fire according to the report tabled by the Minister of Lands. Damage to young growth and ra is placed at \$186,000, so the total damage to forests amounts to \$185,000, as compared with \$393,000 in 1919.

The Premier has forwarded a message of congratulation to the Ulster leaders through Sir James Craig, on the prospect of the new Parliament for Northern Ireland, shortly to meet at Belfast.



THE PRIMITIVE METHOD OF COLLECTING MAPLE SYRUP.



POURING THE BOILING SUGAR INTO MOLD.

THE MAPLE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

(See page 17.)



THE UP-TO-DATE METHOD, SHOWING GRAVITY PIPE LINE CONVEYING THE SYRUP TO THE FACTORY.



CANNING MAPLE SUGAR

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

Western Development.

Evidence is accumulating daily that Western Canada has received no mortal, or even serious, blow from the adjustment of business to post-war conditions and the disorganisation of prices which necessarily accompanied the process. This is because a new country can turn to new forms of enterprise which can be developed from the ground up in the new conditions, without the disorganisation which old industries must undergo through changed conditions. Here and there, everywhere, in fact, is to be found a reaching out into Nature's stores of raw material. Here it is iron, there it is gold, another place it is nickel, a fourth it is oil, a fifth paper-making, a sixth oil, a seventh briquetting lignite, and so on through almost the whole range of raw materials necessary to industry. It is pretty clear that the next great phase of Western development is going to be an industrial phase, based upon the proximity and availability of huge stores of raw material of all kinds."—*Winnipeg Tribune*.

Divorce in Canada.

"The services of some three hundred legislators are now enlisted when a divorce is secured at Ottawa. A Committee of the Senate passes judgment on the merits of the application; but it is necessary that the Private Bill before it becomes law be given three readings in the Senate and in the House of Commons, after which it requires the consent of His Majesty, represented by the Governor-General of Canada. Is there any question of morals involved in replacing with a simple procedure a system which so extravagantly wastes the time and money not only of the applicants, but of the High Court of Parliament? Divorce, as a whole, may be open to condemnation, but if the principle be at all accepted it is a palpable injustice to humbler citizens that they should be penalised for their lack of means to press their claim for divorce through all this fantastic rignmarole."—*Toronto Telegram*.

British Columbia's Fruit Growers.

"The British Columbia fruit-growers are only at the beginning of their enterprise. The industry and interest they represent have a great future. East of this Province, and partly within it, lie vast prairies more suitable for cereals than for fruits. British Columbia alone will have a large population of fruit consumers engaged in other industries. These present and potential Canadian markets will steadily increase as the orchards and gardens of this Province develop their remarkable possibilities. . . . This branch of farming has attracted to British Columbia some of the best settlers. It seems to have special charms for people of refinement and education, though for that matter such people are found in all farming districts in this Province. Many have invested in orchards all the means they have saved elsewhere, taking the risk of returns that come only after years of working and waiting. Fruit-growers need to be patient, industrious and frugal. In their business they require faith and fortitude. Practice of these virtues brings its reward both in material returns and in strength and dignity of character."—*Vancouver Province*.

The Value of Birds.

"In Canada we have been somewhat behind our neighbour to the South in the establishment of places of refuge for the feathered creatures, but we are slowly taking recognition of the fact that birds are among our most valuable friends. They destroy immense quantities of insects which attack the farmers' crops. As a matter of fact, the world would soon starve were it not for the insects being destroyed by the birds of the air."—*Kingston Whig*.

Short and Sweet.

"Navally speaking, the chief characteristic of Mr. King's tariff policy is its low visibility."—*Hamilton Herald*.

"There is no reason why the farmers should form a political union in the Province, since the form of Government we have at Quebec gives them entire satisfaction."—*Le Soleil*.

"At bottom there is no more reason why the waiter who serves your meal should be tipped than should the clerk who waits on you over a dry goods counter."—*Ottawa Journal*.

"Canadian manufacturers and other producers should first go after Canadian business in a business way before looking to Canadian patriotism to keep their wares before Canadian consumers."—*Ottawa Journal*.

"The Government called it a Royal Commission. The lawyers called it an investigation. The ratepayers called it a scandal. The newspaper headwriters called it a probe. The investigated called it a darn nuisance."—*Montreal Free Press*.

"The man who traded his wife for a vacant lot might have stated whether the lot was on Bank Street, Sparks Street or Hudson Street, or fifteen miles out in the suburbs of a Western prairie city. As a mark of esteem for her it makes a considerable difference."—*Ottawa Journal*.

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THE MAPLE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

March and April the Busy Season in Eastern Canada

THE making of maple sugar in Canada is by no means a modern industry. It had its rise in the days when the Indian, gashing the trees with his tomahawk, discovered the sweet juice by accident. So he contrived a wooden spout, run it into a birch-bark dish, and boiled it in an earthen kettle. This method was adopted by the whites, and followed by them for about a century, though later metal kettles were substituted for the earthenware vessels. To-day the same comparatively primitive methods are followed in some places, but the up-to-date maple sugar plant is a more elaborate affair, with its sugar-house, tanks, evaporators, covered buckets, and gravity pipes.

The maple sugar industry is now in full swing in Eastern Canada, the "sugaring off" season usually lasting from about the middle of March to the end of April. The *modus operandi* is shown in the pictures appearing on the centre double-page (for which we are indebted to the *Canadian Illustrated Monthly*). About 50,000 people are employed at the height of the season.

The maple syrup secured by the Indians from the sugar maple (*Acer saccharinum*) was dark and thick, but nowadays the primary product is clear and fragrant. The secondary product, more highly concentrated, is the maple sugar, similar to cane sugar in chemical composition, but possessing, in addition, certain aromatic constituents which impart an entirely original flavour. It is a delicious, natural sweetmeat, extremely rich in carbon, and therefore of great vitalising and sustaining power when used as food.

Maple sugar is particularly good for use with coffee, it being claimed that it brings out the flavour of the coffee-beans as no other sugar can do. In the kitchen it is used to impart flavour to a multitude of sweet dishes. The syrup also is used with cereal foods and with pancakes, buck-wheat cakes, etc. It also makes a tasty sauce for boiled puddings, and is a natural flavouring medium for creams, dressings, ices, and sweets of all kinds.

Experiments are being carried on with regard to the by-products of sugar-making, which it is hoped to make commercially useful in the near future. It is estimated that from the product of 1,000 trees from 25 to 30 gallons of very fine vinegar could be obtained from materials that are usually thrown away. This vinegar is said to be superior in flavour to white wine vinegar. Another valuable by-product is "sugar sand," which contains calcium bimalate and malic acid.

Of the maple sugar annually produced in Canada more than two-thirds comes from Quebec, while Ontario produces a quarter, and the Maritime Provinces the rest. These quantities,

years ago, since when there has been a steady diminution. The average annual production from 1861 to 1864 was about 13,500,000 lb., from 1861 to 1871 11,200,000 lb., from 1871 to 1881 10,000,000 lb., from 1881 to 1891 22,200,000 lb. was reached, from 1891 to 1901 21,200,000 lb., and in recent years 20,000,000 lb.

During the last three years, however, the maple sugar production has increased threefold in the Province of Quebec, now amounting to 30,000,000 lb., valued at \$7,000,000. This increase has been mainly due to the scarcity of beet and cane

sugar, but another important factor has been the establishment of sugar-making schools. These schools have been established by the Provincial Department of Agriculture at La Minerve, in Labelle County; at Beauceville, in Beauce County; and at Ste. Louise, in D'Isle County—and in addition many demonstrations in sugar-making are given in all parts of the Province by special instructors sent out at the expense of the Department. At the schools, where the students have their board paid by the Department during their period of residence, the most modern methods of sugar and syrup making are taught. The Quebec product also owes its high reputation to a considerable extent to the stringent regulations which are in existence for the prevention of adulteration.

LABOUR CONDITIONS.

The March issue of the official *Labour Gazette* states that at the beginning of February unemployment among Trade Unions in Canada was 13.07 per cent. of the total membership, as compared with 13.05 per cent. at the beginning of January and 4.02 per

cent. at the beginning of February, 1920. According to returns received from 5,000 firms there was a steady decline in the average amount of employment as compared with the average for the previous month.

The time lost due to industrial disputes was greater during February than during January, but less than in February, 1920. There were in existence during the month twenty strikes, involving about 2,624 workpeople, and a time loss of 23,547 working days. At the end of February there were on record fifteen strikes, involving 1,000 workpeople.

The cost of the weekly family budget of staple foods continued to decline, averaging \$14.08 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$14.48 at the beginning of January, \$15.77 in February, 1920, \$13.41 in February, 1919, and \$7.55 in February, 1914.



COLLECTING MAPLE SYRUP.

OIL IN ALBERTA.

Mackenzie River and Grande Prairie Discoveries.

The Imperial Pipe Line Co. has applied for a charter in order to construct a pipe line to the oilfields of the Mackenzie district, and it is believed that this would cost \$40,000,000. Preparations are being made for a big movement northward with the opening of navigation.

Preparatory to its extensive development of the Fort Norman oilfields this spring, the Imperial Oil Co. has purchased 24 homing pigeons from Edmonton fanciers, to be used in despatch communication work between the Far North and the Peace River. The company intends to establish two relay stations between Peace River and Fort Norman, the distance to be covered by each relay of pigeon carriers amounting to 250 miles.

The report appearing in the Edmonton papers to the effect that the Royal Dutch Shell Co. had secured, as the result of negotiations with the Dominion Government, the petroleum rights of 15 townships along the Wapiti River, in the Grande Prairie district, comes as no surprise to local men who are keeping in close touch with the oil situation, and the report is receiving general credence (says the Grande Prairie correspondent of the *Edmonton Journal*).

Reports of oil seepages encountered at frequent intervals along its entire length have from time to time been circulated by trappers, hunters, and prospectors, but up to the time that the Imperial Oil Co. made such extensive filings along the Pouce Coupe River, thereby creating an intensive interest in the oil possibilities of the district, there was no one on the ground sufficiently interested to investigate these reports, nor sufficiently well informed to interpret their significance. For instance, it has been common knowledge for years that oil seepages occur in numerous wells dug by homesteaders along the Wapiti River in close proximity to Grande Prairie City. Occasionally the complaint would be heard from some farmer that he had to skim the oil off the water before the stock would drink it.

The Imperial Oil Co. was not the first corporation to take notice, however. During the summer of 1920 the Dutch Shell sent a survey party north from Brule.

It is reported that the drilling of the first well by the Imperial Oil Co. has been commenced. Heavy filings continue to be recorded daily at the Grande Prairie land office, while a brisk demand for the more favourably located leases has developed. Quite a number of such have been bought up by outside firms at prices ranging from \$2 to \$10 per acre. A local man recently received \$500 for his filing rights on a piece of staked land in the unsurveyed territory to the east of the Imperial Oil Co., the purchaser being a capitalist from Vancouver.

CANADIAN'S WAR INVENTION.

A self-sealing petrol tank for aeroplanes was the subject of claims before the Inventions Commission in London last week, the claimants being Mr. Jack Imber and Mr. E. C. Lacey. According to Sir Arthur Colefax, K.C., counsel for Mr. Imber (who joined the Canadian Forces on August 5, 1914, and was badly wounded at Ypres), the invention consisted of a rubber cover of the petrol tank, inside which was a "cradle" made of tubular metal and "baffles," intended to prevent the sudden movement of petrol in the tank when the position of the aeroplane was altered. When a bullet pierced the tank it was preceded by a pressure wave which distended the rubber covering. In its distended state a hole was made, but when the wave had passed there was a return to a less stretched state, with the result that self-sealing occurred.

SIX YEARS AND A HALF OVERSEAS.

After nearly six and a half years' service overseas, Major H. R. Northover, O.B.E., M.C., of the Canadian Ordnance Corps, and well known as a rifle shot, has arrived in Ottawa.

Major Northover went overseas with the 8th Battalion. After 16 months' service in France he was engaged in England for a year modifying Colt and Lewis machine guns, into which he introduced patent devices and on which he is now awaiting the award of the Commission on Inventions. For two years also Major Northover was officer commanding the gun-testing section of the Royal Air Force, during which time he tested 24,000 machine guns for that force. He was directly responsible for all machine guns used in the R.A.F. from the end of 1917 until the Armistice.

Major Northover (says an Ottawa correspondent) has been responsible for the collecting of machine guns and rifles for the Canadian Government from the British authorities. He took with him from England the regimental colours of the 152nd Battalion, of Regina, which had been deposited in Canterbury Cathedral.

The ashes of Sir William Osler are to accompany his medical library of 8,250 volumes to McGill University.

CANADIAN OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Royal Canadian Golf Association has decided (says a Toronto message), in view of the fact that so many United States players will this year visit England and Scotland on the occasion of the British Amateur and Open Championships, not to hold the customary Canada v. United States team match.

It was arranged for the Open Championship of Canada to be played on the course of the Toronto Golf Club, Long Branch, Ontario, on June 23 and 24 next. Further, the Association agreed to enter a team in the new international series to be played under the auspices of the United States Golf Association at Southampton in September, invitations having been sent by the last-named body to all golfing nations.

— * * —

Mr. J. Lunnion, the Labour opponent of Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, Minister of Agriculture, at Taunton, declares that the lifting of the Canadian cattle embargo would mean that at least 2,000,000 more head of cattle would come into this country, and that this would not only give more employment in various ways, but would undoubtedly be the means of a reduction in the price of meat.

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SURVEYING FORESTS FROM THE AIR.

An Interesting Canadian Experiment.

THROUGH the cooperation of the Air Board, the Commission of Conservation and the Entomological Branch, an interesting experiment in aerial forest reconnaissance was conducted last summer over the country north and west of Lake Temiskaming, in Northern Ontario.

Mr. J. M. Swaine, Chief of the Division of Forest Inspectors, Ottawa, in the *Agricultural Gazette of Canada*.

The Air Board furnished a Curtiss flying boat, type F.3, with a wing spread of 78 feet, and equipped with a Liberty engine. In addition to the pilot, the machine carried two observers.

Col. Robert Leckie, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., piloted the machine from Ottawa to Hawleybury, with Mr. Clyde Leavitt, Chief Forester of the Commission of Conservation, and the writer as passengers. The trip by way of Mattawa and North Bay, covering 336 miles, was made in five hours' flying time.

Col. Leckie had to return to Ottawa for his trans-Canada flight, and left Capt. P. Wickens, A.F.C., as pilot. Later, Capt. C. McEwen, M.C., D.F.C., relieved Capt. Wickens.

Messrs. R. D. Craig and S. H. Edgecombe conducted the forest reconnaissance for the Commission of Conservation, and

that manner before winter. The spruce budworm outbreak spreads only in spruce and balsam. Much of the Temagami country consists of spruce and balsam, with some hardwoods, and since the latter offer the only available cover for a rapid survey, it is evident that a ground party may have difficulty even in locating the balsam and spruce stands. There is the added drawback that the party cannot tell how far or in which direction it must travel to reach the boundaries of the infestation, and it is, therefore, difficult to outfit properly. The possibility of an air survey appealed to us strongly, and the results were even beyond our expectations. From a height of 3,500 feet it was possible to determine the different types of timber and to locate the blocks of spruce and balsam accurately. The budworm-infested trees are reddish or yellowish in colour, and from the air they were easily distinguished and the area of infestation could be readily determined. The information thus easily obtained through a few days' flying would have taken two men more than six months to acquire by hard work by ground survey.

The view from the air enables us to determine only the area attacked, and, with some accuracy, the severity of the infestation. It is necessary to supplement this work by short ground surveys then easily planned and to study minutely the nature and effect of the injury.

It is not possible yet to foretell how far west this budworm infestation will spread, but it will probably reach the Great Lakes within the next few years. It has apparently not yet affected the black spruce forest north of the height of land. If these air surveys can be continued each summer we can determine exactly, by a few flights during mid-summer, the boundaries and rate of progress of the infestation, and this information will aid the limit holders to salvage their timber in time.

It is apparently impossible to check the spread of this outbreak through any practical artificial means yet known to us. The young caterpillars are hibernating in countless myriads on the twigs of balsam and spruce over an area more than 100 miles long and 25 to 50 miles wide. To prevent the spread of the injury it would be necessary to destroy the majority of these caterpillars, and this could only be effected artificially by burning the spruce and balsam over all this area, a proposal that is, of course, unthinkable. Adverse weather conditions, combined with parasites, may occur to control the outbreak in time to save most of the timber, or, lacking these natural control factors, it may sweep onward like a great fire and die out only through lack of food material.

CANADIAN EXPEDITION TO GREENLAND.

The expedition to Greenland and the extreme north of the American continent, which Mr. Knud Rasmussen has just discussed in London with the Canadian Government's representative and the Hudson's Bay Co., is to extend over three years (says a wireless message from Copenhagen). The expedition will leave Copenhagen in the spring on board the *Sockongen*, and hopes to commence active work in June in laying out depôts, making the Thule station in Greenland the basis of its operations.

Mr. Rasmussen has already arranged for the publication of a record of his expedition by American and English firms. He will be accompanied by another well-known Greenland explorer, Peter Freuchen, and by Birket Schmidt in the capacity of geographer.

It is understood that the Canadian Government has arranged to assist the expedition in providing the necessary dogs, provisions, and men.

SALVATION ARMY'S ASSISTED PASSAGES.

The Salvation Army Emigration Department has all its plans well advanced for the forthcoming summer months, and already its first personally conducted party of emigrants has reached Canada. Under its new emigration programme, in addition to advising and finding positions for ex-Service men who are contemplating settling in the Colonies, the Army has important schemes in hand for the migration of widows and their children, as well as of single women. To both of these latter classes it is in a position to offer assisted passages.

The responsibility of the Salvation Army does not end with the acceptance of the migrant's passage money. Not only is suitable employment guaranteed to those who come under itsegis, but the Army maintains a kindly watch over the initial efforts of the newcomers to establish themselves, and advises them or lends them practical assistance in times of difficulties.

Full particulars with respect to emigration, together with list of sailings, will gladly be supplied by Commissioner D. C. L., 112, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.



A POPLAR FOREST IN NORTHERN CANADA.

the writer and Mr. M. B. Dunn that for the Forest Division of Insects of the Entomological Branch.

In connection with their survey of the forest resources of Ontario, Messrs. Craig and Edgecombe determined the feasibility of aircraft work for the special investigation they were conducting. In four days' flying they mapped in the main timber types, such as conifers, hardwoods and mixed forests, recent burns, muskegs and clearings in approximately 1,800 square miles of the region around Temagami Lake. At an altitude of 3,500 feet it was possible to distinguish the more conspicuous species of trees, and, together with a limited amount of ground work in the various types, to secure a comprehensive knowledge of the forest conditions on a large area in a very short time. Three weeks were spent in the aerial survey about Lake Temiskaming, and it is estimated that to obtain the same amount of information by ground survey it would have taken two men at least eight months.

The officers of the Division of Forest Insects of the Entomological Branch studied an extensive spruce budworm outbreak spreading through the northern pulpwood forests from Northern Quebec across the inter-Provincial boundary into Ontario. A strip of country more than 100 miles long and 25 miles wide had been freshly infested during the last two summers, and the injury was spreading westward. It was very important to determine the area covered by the outbreak last summer and to obtain definite data upon the rate and direction in which the injury was spreading.

A ground survey party attempted to obtain the information we required, but it was impossible to cover the whole area in

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LT.-COL. THE HON. FREDERIC NICHOLLS, President and General Manager.

A. E. DYMENT, Vice-President and Chairman of the Board.

J. J. ASHWORTH.

GEORGE W. BEARDMORE

H. C. COX.

STEPHEN HAAS.

COL. THE HON.

SIR J. S. HENDRIE, C.V.O.

SIR HERBERT HOLT.

SIR JAMES LOUGHEED, K.C.M.G.

W. L. MATTHEWS.

SIR WILLIAM MACKENZIE.

F. GORDON OSLER.

W. G. ROSS.

Assistant General Manager—J. J. ASHWORTH.

Secretary—W. H. NESBITT.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED, AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES submitted to the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of the Company in Toronto, on Monday, March 21st, 1921.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

ASSETS.	
Capital Assets—	
Land, Buildings, etc., at Toronto, Peterboro, Bridgeburg, Stratford, Montreal, Branch Offices, and Power Plant at Nassau ..	\$8,280,299.53
Machinery and Tools ..	5,553,628.96
Patterns and Drawings ..	918,128.38
Patents, Contracts and Goodwill ..	1.00
Total Capital Assets ..	\$14,752,057.87
Current Assets—	
Inventory of Raw Material, Supplies, Work in Progress and Finished Materials, including expenditures on Contracts (less collections on account) ..	\$9,892,969.55
Accounts Receivable (less Reserve for Doubtful Accounts) ..	4,757,942.17
Mortgages Receivable ..	90,000.00
Investments ..	894,086.30
Cash on hand and in Banks ..	343,824.29
Prepaid Insurance Premiums, etc. ..	102,781.73
Total Current Assets ..	16,081,604.04
	<u>\$30,833,661.91</u>

LT.-COL. THE HON. FREDERIC NICHOLLS,

A. E. DYMENT, Vice-President.

President.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock—	
Common—Authorised ..	\$10,000,000.00
Issued ..	\$8,754,400.00
Preferred—Authorised and Issued ..	2,000,000.00
	<u>\$10,754,400.00</u>
Mortgage Obligations on Properties Purchased ..	63,750.00
Contingent Liabilities ..	599,667.57
Current Accounts and Bills Payable ..	8,063,245.97
Dividend on Common Stock Accrued, paid January, 1st, 1921 ..	171,977.59
Reserve for Depreciation ..	5,091,949.40
Surplus per Account Annexed—	
Reserve ..	\$5,000,000.00
Profit and Loss ..	778,672.28
	<u>\$5,778,672.28</u>

\$30,833,661.91

With our Report to the Shareholders dated 21st February, 1921, appended hereto.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE AND CO., Auditors.

CONSOLIDATED SURPLUS ACCOUNT.

Profit for the year ended 31st December, 1920, before providing for Depreciation and Interest on borrowed Capital ..	\$2,213,731.14
Less—Reserve for Depreciation of Plant and Equipment ..	\$530,741.95
Interest on borrowed Capital ..	326,300.14
	<u>857,042.09</u>
Net Profit for the Year ..	\$1,356,089.05
Less—Dividends Paid, 8% and bonus of 2% on Common, and 7% on Preferred Stock ..	1,014,114.25
Surplus for the Year ..	\$342,574.80
Add—Undivided Profits at December 31st, 1919 ..	436,097.48
Balance at Credit Profit and Loss Reserve ..	\$778,672.28
	<u>5,000,000.00</u>
Surplus per Balance Sheet ..	<u>\$5,778,672.28</u>

The Full Report of this Company for the year 1920 can be obtained from the Registrars, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2, Lombard Street, E.C.3, or from Messrs. Sperling and Co., Basilidon House, Moorgate Street, E.C.2.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

In order to keep our readers in Canada conversant as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features on the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

"London."

"My Best Golf Stories" by Andrew Kirkaldy, form a special attraction in this month's *London*. "Andrew," professional to the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, St. Andrews (the "City of Golf and Gospel"), is "known as the greatest 'character' in the game, and the stories he has to tell of the notable golfers he has met including Earl Haig and Mr. Balfour are here published for the first time. "A bold stroke of imaginative statesmanship can save India for the Empire, turn her wrath and sullemess into firm friendship and loyal cooperation, and make her the Empire's bulwark," is the belief expressed by the well-known Indian writer, St. Nihal Singh, in an article entitled "Asia's Island," in which he endeavours to awaken the British mind to the present acute crisis in Indian affairs. "The Spirit Telephone," by George H. Lethem, J.P., will find many interested readers; the fiction, as is characteristic of this journal, affords excellent entertainment of a varied character; and the pictures from "Jumble Sale," and "It's All Wrong" are a very attractive feature.

"Royal."

The April *Royal* contains many good things, and not the least attractive is Gordon Street's interview with Miss Georgia O'Haney, the brilliant and unconventional American comedienne, who is making such a hit in "London, Paris, and New York" at the London Pavilion. The short stories are calculated to appeal to a variety of tastes, among the contributors being William Le Queux (who lays his scene in Russia), Gilbert Frankau, J. C. Howard, and "Taffrail"; there is a long and interesting instalment of John Galsworthy's serial, "To Let"; Elinor Clyn continues her educative series; and "A Bad Man," his "Plain Letters to a Pretty Girl," while "Woman—the Sphinx," the first of a new series by Gilbert Frankau, is promised for next month.

"Review of Reviews."

Will America help to save Europe? is the grave question asked and answered in the opening editorial of the current *Review of Reviews*. "America," says Sir Philip Gibbs, "has in her hands the great decision as to whether white civilisation in Europe . . . will progress in an orderly way to a higher plane of development in peaceful industry . . . or whether it will fall . . . into decay and disease, poverty-stricken, underfed, staggering and fainting through a jungle darkness," and he goes on to analyse the impressions he has received during his visit to America, from conversations with prominent people, notably Mr. Hoover, Minister of Commerce in the new Government, and from mixing with the people. In spite of misunderstandings and certain strong causes of irritation between England and America, he believes we can rely on "the great and generous instincts of the American people as our best chance of re-shaping the troubled world," for "the big men, the men who count, the women, everywhere, so far as I have met them, believe in the Anglo-American friendship as the essential condition of world peace and recovery." Another notable article is "The Naval Policy Britain Needs To-day," by Lt.-Comdr. the Hon. J. M. Kenworthy, who demonstrates the possibility of war with the United States (which, as he points out, would mean the neutrality or temporary loss of Canada), or Japan, and outlines his idea of a suitable policy to be adopted; and in "The Press and the Public," "Free Lance" exposes the insidious power of the Press—"an Artful Suggestion which seems as natural and undesigned to us as the direction of the wind." Other contents include "Hard Times for Hospitals," by the Earl of Denbigh; "The Employment of Ex-Officers," by Basil Tozer; "General Smuts: the Man and His Policy," by Charles Dawbarn; and "Will the Govern-

ment Stand by Australia?" by Keith Murdoch, while in "The March of Events," the discussion of various articles from the principal reviews and the columns are revealed the chief happenings of readers and the trend of thought and feeling.

— * —

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross) Week Ending March 21

Canadian Northern	\$1,577,500; inc. \$327,500
Canadian Pacific	\$5,211,000; dec. 432,000
Grand Trunk	\$2,322,175; inc. 410,366

* *

MOTOR VEHICLES IN CANADA.

The following information in regard to automobile registrations in Canada in 1920 is furnished by Mr. George A. McNamee, Montreal, Secretary-Treasurer of the Automobile Club of Canada:

Quebec.	— Pleasure cars, 40,450; trucks, 5,000; motor-cycles, 1,850.
Ontario.	— Pleasure cars, 155,861; trucks, 16,204; motor-cycles, 5,500.
New Scotland.	— Pleasure cars, 11,150; trucks, 1,300; motor-cycles, 180.
New Brunswick.	— Pleasure cars, 10,442; trucks, 659; motor-cycles, 95.
Prince Edward Island.	— Pleasure cars, 1,358; trucks, 51; motor-cycles, 10.
Manitoba.	— Pleasure cars, 34,814; trucks, 1,638; motor-cycles, 1,159.
Saskatchewan.	— Pleasure cars, 58,825; trucks, 1,500; motor-cycles, 424.
Alberta.	— Pleasure cars, 36,515; trucks, 1,000; motor-cycles, 500.
British Columbia.	— Pleasure cars, 26,500; trucks, 1,500; motor-cycles, 1,000.

— * —

The Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., is opening a service between Vancouver and Montreal. Thirty freight steamers will be operated to various points during the coming summer from the port of Montreal.

THE SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD OF CANADA.

Ex-Service Officers and men of the Imperial Forces desiring to take advantage of Canada's Soldier Settlement Land Scheme will in future make their application on their arrival in Canada to the Superintendent of the Soldier Settlement Board for the District in which they desire to settle.

Applicants will be required to satisfy the Board as to their general fitness and suitability.

MILITARY QUALIFICATIONS. They should take with them their Discharge Certificate or other documents showing evidence of service.

TRAINING. Settlers will be required to work on a farm in Canada to gain necessary experience before they can be qualified to take a farm of their own; this period shall not be less than one full year for those who have had farming experience in Great Britain, and two years in the case of those who have not so farmed.

FINANCIAL. Ability to bear the financial obligations during his training period, and applicants will be required to pay down 20% on the purchase price on land, stock and equipment purchased through the Board.

For further information relative to Canada apply to Superintendent of Emigration for Canada, 1, Regent Street, LONDON, S.W.1.

CANADIAN MAGAZINES "Canadian Illustrated Monthly"

The *Canadian Illustrated Monthly*, formerly the *By Water Magazine*, commences its fifth year of publication with its February issue. In "Canada on the Horizon of the Twentieth," the editor, Gerald August Shook, brings an estimation of the fundamental elements of the Dominion's economic position, that Canada has no reason to doubt the future. F. L. Underwood writes on "Wald Lake and the Fur Industry," R. P. Lincoln on the joys of a Canadian winter ("When the Snow is on the Northland"). The shipping notes and special illustrations are, as usual, features of the magazine, which is published by the Canadian Steamship Lines Ltd. (Montreal).

"Canadian Magazine."

The *Canadian Magazine* for March contains the first of three articles on "Fishing and Indian Affairs in Canada," by R. E. Gosnell; "A University in the Making" (the Western University, at London, Ont.) by Prof. W. F. Tansley; "Rupert Brooke: Some Memories of his Toronto Visit," by R. H. Hathaway; and short stories by Billie Glynn, Adrian Macdonald and H. F. Parkinson; as well as the customary features, Sir John Willison's "From Month to Month," and Newton MacFarlane's "Thrown In."

"National Railways Magazine."

An open letter from the President, Mr. D. B. Hanna, "to all employees," prefaces the February number of the *National Railways Magazine*. It asks all members of the staff there are 55,000 employees on the payroll—to supplement the efforts of the Traffic Department for the C.N.R. "The Evolution of the Locomotive," by G. E. L. Johnson, illustrated by some reproductions of quaint old prints is both interesting and instructive. A. E. Cox contributes a pithy and statistical piece headed "Economy," and among other features "The Famous Game Country," by E. P. Weaver; "Ontario Farms for Soldiers," and "Canada's National Transportation Services" claim attention.

"Rod and Gun."

The current issue of *Rod and Gun*, as usual, presents several attractive features of the sport to be obtained in Canada on land and in the water. Bunny-castle Dale's "With the Snakes and Eagles" is informative, while the author of "Camping Out Along the C.P.R." evidently enjoyed his holiday and made good use of his camera. "The Buffalo Runner" tells how the Indians trained horse and man for this form of the chase, and the frontispiece illustrates "The Trail that Led to Nowhere," by F. V. Williams. There are also useful illustrated articles on "Leader Tying and Casting," and "A Backed Bow and How to Make It."

* *

PRESENTATION TO WHITE STAR OFFICIAL.

At the offices of the White Star Line, Mr. Harold A. Sanderson, the chairman, on behalf of the managers and members of the office staff, presented to Mr. Harry Pearce, A.C.A., an illuminated address and piece of silver as a token of their esteem and goodwill on his retirement after fifty-two years' service.

Mr. Pearce, who retired on December 31 last, occupied the position of secretary to the International Navigation Co. and British and North Atlantic Steam Navigation Co., which companies are associated with the White Star Line.

Among those present at the presentation, were Colonel H. Concanon, O.B.E., and Mr. A. B. Cauty, joint managers of the White Star Line and White Star Dominion Line. Mr. P. E. Curry, J.P., manager at Southampton; Mr. W. Roberts, O.B.E., manager of the Leyland Line, and Mr. F. Charlton A.C.A., who succeeded Mr. Pearce.

— * —

Mr. G. H. Chaboon, president of the Laurentide Co. Ltd., states that the paper industry is in a particularly healthy condition, especially in so far as news-print is concerned.

Our International Banking Service

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG.

Incorporated 1865.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, Princes Street, E.C.2, 26, Haymarket, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November 1920) \$169,205,445.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4 p.c., 1922, 104; 4½ p.c., 1924, 112
British Columbia.—4½ p.c. Ins., 1941, 73½
Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 74; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 65½; C.P.R., 3½ p.c., 1938, 70½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 64½; 4 p.c. Stock, 71½; 3½ p.c., 1909-34, 75; 3 p.c., 1938, 63½; C.P.R., 3½ p.c., 1938, 70; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 92½
Manitoba.—4 p.c., 1928, 84
Newfoundland.—3½ p.c. Ins., 1950, 60½; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 61; 3 p.c., 1947, 56½
Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 62½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 76½; 4 p.c., 1934, 85½
Saskatchewan.—4 p.c. Reg., 1951, 75½; 5½ p.c. Reg., 1924-34, 90; 5½ p.c., 1924-34, 103.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 87½; 4½ p.c., 1928-37, 90½; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 82
Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 76; 1930-51, 87½; 1932-52, 86; 5½ p.c., 1923-53, 80; 5 p.c., 1953, 80
Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 49½; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 66½; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 75½; Maisonneuve, 5 p.c., 1952-3, 92½
Moose Jaw.—4½ p.c., 1950-51, 71
Toronto.—3½ p.c., 1929, 80; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 4½ p.c., 1948, 74½
Vancouver & Dist. Jt. Sewrg.—4½ p.c., 1954, 67; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 62½; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 61½
Victoria.—4 p.c., 1962, 62½
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 82; 4 p.c., 1940, 60, 72½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 81.

Railways.

Atlantic, Que. & Western.—5 p.c., 20½
Alberta & St. Waterways.—5 p.c., 77½
Atlantic & Gt. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 79
Buffalo & Lake Huron.—5½ p.c. 1st Mort., 81; 5½ p.c., 2nd Mort., 80
Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1955, 68½
Can. Northern.—4 p.c., 1938, 63½; 3½ p.c. Dom., 63; 3 p.c., 1950, 71½; 4½ p.c., 1950, 80½; 4 p.c. Perp., 56½; 4 p.c., 1930, 91½; 4 p.c. Land, 91; 4 p.c. Sank., 67½; 4 p.c., 1934, 84½; 5 p.c. Inc., 1950, 83½; 5 p.c. Land, 83; 5 p.c. Notes, Aug., 1921, 99½; 5 p.c. Notes, "C", 99½; Western, 4 p.c., 1942, 83
Can. Pac.—143; 4 p.c. Non-Com. Pref., 6½; 4 p.c. Perp., 66½; Algoma, 81; Spe Fund, 6 p.c. 10-yr. Notes, 120
Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 1942, 63½
Grand Trunk Pac.—Branch, 4 p.c. Sank., 65; Alta, 4 p.c., 82½; 5 p.c., 1962, 62; 4 p.c. Debs., 41½
Grand Trunk, 93½; 4 p.c. Guar., 61½; 1st Pref., 43; 2nd Pref., 31½; 3rd Pref., 12½; Bond Cap., 5 p.c., 77; Perp., 4 p.c., 62; (1) Western Bond., 76; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, 101; Western, 4 p.c., 62½; Dollar Debs., 80½
New Brunswick, Perp., 4 p.c., 61½
Pac. Gt. Eastern, 4½ p.c., 82½
Quebec Central, 4 p.c., 61½

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo Newfoundland.—5 p.c. Debs., 84½; 8 p.c. Debs., 105½
Bk. of Montreal.—46½
Brit. Empire Trust.—1st Ord., 10½; Land, 3 p.c. Debs., 52½
Can. Bk. of Commerce.—41½
Can. Northern Prairie.—31½
Can. Land & Irrigation.—1½; 6 p.c. Debs., 18
Hudson's Bay.—5 13-16; Pref., 80/-
San Antonio Land.—6 p.c., 17
Western Can. Land.—1½

Electric Power and Traction.

Brazil Traction.—36½; Pref., 77½
B.C. Elect.—4½ p.c. Perp. Deb., 51½
Calgary Power.—Bds., 67½
Cities Service.—Com., 290; Fractions, 250
Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 125 1-16
Mont. Water.—4½ p.c. Prior Lien, 82½
Shawinigan.—Bds., 112½; 5½ p.c. S.F.G., 105
Toronto Power.—74½
Western Power of Can.—5 p.c. S.F.G.B., 73½

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c., 55½
Can. Collieries.—5 p.c. Bds., 19½; Deposit Recpts., 19½
Can. Vickers.—6 p.c., 78½
Dom. Iron & Steel.—49½; 6 p.c., 75½
Steel Co. of Can.—6 p.c., 102
West. Can. Collieries.—8½

Mines.

Kirklands.—Props., 12½
Ming. Corp. of Can.—5 p.c., 93½
Mond Nickel.—Ord., 24½; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18½; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 14½; 5 p.c. Debs., 80½; 6 p.c., Debs., 93

Miscellaneous.

Bells Utd. Asbestos.—29½
Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—Com., 6 2½; 7 p.c. Pref., 6½
Can. Steamships.—72; Voting, 34
Can. Car & Foundries.—Pref., 75½; 6 p.c. Bds., 98½
Can. Cotton.—Bds., 85½
Can. Pac. Lumber.—18
Can. Western Lumber.—5½; Income, 10
Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 63½
Furness Witly.—22½; 4½ p.c., 61½
Imp. Tob. of Can., 16½; Pref., 16½
Marconi of Can.—6½
Price Bros.—Bds., 90

A mechanical grain stooker, operated by attachment to the binder, taking up sheaves direct from it, and setting them up in perfect stooks, is the ingenious device of an Edmonton man. The stooker, the mechanism of which is very simple, weighs 480 lb., and has been patented in all grain-growing countries in the world.

"SOUND ACTIVITY" EXPECTED IN THE WEST.

"There is a much better feeling in Western Canada now than there was before Christmas," said Mr. L. B. Beale, British Trade Commissioner for that area, to a representative of the Montreal Star, on arrival from Winnipeg.

Before Christmas, said Mr. Beale, "blue ruin" seemed to be the general outlook, but it had been found that it was not justified, the position being much sounder than at first appeared. Deflation had not been so severe in the West as in the East, Mr. Beale considered, due in large measure to the West being so much a producer of important basic necessities, and not, as in the East, dependent to a great extent for its prosperity on manufacturing industries.

While believing that there were no indications of an approaching boom, Mr. Beale held that there were so many large undertakings about to be commenced, little or no public money having been spent in the West during the war, that a condition of sound activity was about to set in.

The number of settlers in the West exceeded the figures for many years past, and plans for building at present were about double last year's. That meant that British Columbian supplies would be entirely absorbed, 60 per cent. of her supplies being taken by the Prairie Provinces.

Business done would be genuine and non-speculative, as the position was solid. With practically \$2 wheat, the farmers had never done so well before, the 1920 crop having been very large, and the fact that they were able to hold their grain pointed, he claimed, to their sound and substantial position. Buying had fallen off in the West, as it had done to a greater extent in the rest of the world, but it had not been caused by shortage of funds, which, on the contrary, were plentiful.

There had been no unemployment to talk of this winter, added Mr. Beale, though there had been the usual cessation of seasonal activities. But owing to the late season many farmers were able to plough their land last fall, an unusual proceeding, and one which would make for better crops this year. In the West the only market which had suffered a set-back has been lumber, but Mr. Beale looks for a revival in this too, as production has been below normal for some time, stocks are low, and there will be a strong demand.

A 4-ft. seam of bituminous coal was struck at a depth of 535 ft. by a boring party of the Dominion Coal Co. employed near Reserve, N.S., recently.

Price Bros. & Co.—A quarterly dividend of three-quarters of 1 per cent. has been declared on the Capital stock of the company. This dividend is payable (a) on April 1 to all shareholders of record March 31, 1921; (b) on the day following the rate of their becoming of record to any and all shareholders exchanging after March 31, his or her shares in the Capital stock of Price Bros. & Co., Ltd., incorporated in 1904, for shares in the Capital stock of the present company.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Day:

Consols Account Day, Friday, April 1.
 Ticket Day, Pay Day,
 Wed. April 13. Thurs., April 14

THURMORTON STREET, Tuesday

Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has been small, and markets have been closed during four days of the seven-day period for the Easter recess. Holiday influences and the continued tightness of money, incidental to the closing days of the fiscal year, have been restrictive factors, but in spite of these influences and of a fresh threat of a coal strike, sentiment among markets has not been bad.

Gilt-edged issues have tended forward, being inclined to discount expected easier monetary conditions after the end of the month. Home rails and industrials, though irregular at times, are also often higher on balance. South American rails have advanced, and in the foreign market there has been no development of importance. Mines have ruled slow and hesitating, but oil shares have recovered moderately, though at present they are idle with other things. Rubber shares remain in a condition of pronounced neglect.

Canadian securities have ruled steady to dull, and movements have not been of a pronounced character owing to the restricted nature of business. Among the gilt-edged issues of the Dominion the Fours have risen a point to 72, but the 4½ per cents. are unchanged at 92.

Canadian Pacifics in the railroad group have dropped slightly to 143, and Grand Trunk stocks have reacted ½ to 1½ all round on bearish suggestions that the Canadian Government may, after all, decide not to proceed with the acquirement of the system owing to the present outcry against high railroad expenditure in the Canadian Budget, a subject to which we refer on another page. Grand Trunk Pacific debentures at 42½ are rather weaker, and Canadian Northern debentures have shed 1 at 33½.

Hudson's Bays in the land group are dull at 53.

Canadian Land and Irrigation have been unaffected by the adoption of the new finance proposals, the 6 per cent. debentures marking as low as 15-18, and the shares at 1s. to 1s. 6d., the former figure about representing the value of the latter as a very "long shot."

Movements in the industrial section have been few and mixed. Dominion Steels have risen 2 to 46, Canadian Cars at 36½ are also 2 up, and the Preference at 76½ have partially recovered their dividend deduction, Canadian General Electrics have moved up again a point to 125½, Canadian Marconis changed hands at 6s. 3d.

The traction group has marked time, Canadian silver mining shares have also been idle.

Furness Withy.—A dividend of 6d. per share has been declared.

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power.—Gross earnings for January, 12,875,000 milreis; inc., 3,220,000 milreis; net, 6,217,000 milreis; inc., 1,107,000 milreis.

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

March 17

Apart from activity in National Breweries shares, the feature in business in the quiet markets of the past few days has been a quiet improvement in the paper stocks, which, led by Abitibi, have been firm as a group with individual stocks registering gains from time to time. Abitibi, however, has been an exception, coming under selling pressure yesterday, and closing with a loss of 5 points on the day after having been lower. Following the announcement by the Canadian Export Paper Co. a week or two ago, and by the International Paper Co. this week, that the contract price for newsprint in the United States for the second quarter of the year would be 5½ cents per lb., the firm which handles the sales of the Spanish River Co. and the Abitibi Co. now announces the same price. This represents a drop of 1 cent. per lb. as compared with the current quarter. It is presumed that the price in Canada will be the same, though I believe the Booth Co. announced a price of 5 cents a short time ago. I may note here the announcement that a dividend of ¼ of 1 per cent. has been declared, payable April 1, on Price Bros. stock. It is understood that this dividend announcement applies to the new stock, the issue of which, in the proportion of 5 new shares for every 1 old share held, has been in progress for some time, and is now understood to be practically completed. The dividend on the old stock was at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The new rate would represent 3 per cent. on the new stock, which would equal 15 per cent. on the old. The old shares are quoted around 210; no quotation is available yet for the new stock.

Canadian General Electric continued strong at the beginning of this week, a rumour finding circulation that a very attractive stock bonus would be distributed to the shareholders. The steel stocks have been firm, Steel of Canada gaining several points. The bond market has been variable, active one day and quiet another, but prices have ruled firm.

Among prices current at the close of business yesterday, Abitibi was 43½, Pref., 85; Ames Holden Pref., 28; B.C. Fishing, 40½; Brompton, 36½; Can. Car. Pref., 69; Can.

Concrete, 70; Pref., 90; Can. Gen. Electric, 114; ad., Can. Concrete Pref., 77; Can. Steamships, 41½; Pref., 9½; ad., Don. Bridge, 70; Don. Steel, 40½; Pref., 10½; Don. Textile, Pref., 90; Laurentide, 90; Mont. Power, 82½; Quebec Pref., 101; Hudson, 118; Pref., 75; Shawmut, 105; Span. River, 75; Pref., 85; Steel of Canada, 90; Toronto, Rly., 66; Wawganamack, 60; Winnipeg Rly., 41½.

Among the Bank stocks Commerce, 190; Merchants, 175; Montreal, 179; ad., Montreal, 206; Royal, 202; Nova Scotia, 257; ad., Union, 156½.

BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL CORPORATION.

The financial plans of the British Empire Steel Corporation as notified are now in the hands of the shareholders of the three merging companies (says the Montreal correspondent of the Morning Post). The assets of the new corporation are placed, in round figures, at 168 million dollars, and the current assets exceed current liabilities by over 20 millions. The proposed stock issues aggregate 101½ millions, of which 2½ millions will be Common stock, and balance two issues of 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares. Existing bond issues remain.

FRASER RIVER SALMON.

Dr. C. H. Gilbert, of Stanford University, who has been studying the subject of the salmon run on the Fraser River, on behalf of the British Columbia Fisheries Department, has come to the conclusion that 1921 will range itself definitely with the lean years of the Fraser, which for the three years of the previous cycle produced an average pack for each year of 265,000 cases, and for the corresponding three years of the present cycle, an average pack each year of 90,000 cases.

"The 'big year' of the Fraser River, it seems," he says, "must now be reckoned wholly a thing of the past. Any methods which might be successful in re-establishing it, would be equally successful in raising the traditional lean years of the Fraser from their present low estate to an equality with the old-time 'big years,' when untold millions of spawning sockeyes fought their way through the rapids of the Yale Canyon and distributed themselves over the unequalled spawning areas of the upper river."

Bell Telephone of Canada.—A dividend of 2 per cent. (\$2 per share), less tax, has been declared on the capital stock.

Cockshutt Plow.—A dividend of 1 per cent. has been declared on the preference stock, payable May 1, to holders of record in Canada March 31.

Canada Land and Irrigation.—A meeting of the holders of 6 per cent. debenture stock held on Wednesday of last week unanimously consented to the creation and issue of 7 per cent. prior lien debenture stock.

Dominion Savings and Investment Society.—The net profits for past year amounted to £10,638. Quarterly yearly dividends absorbed £29,605, leaving £1,033, which has been added to contingent account.

Province of Alberta.—Lloyds Bank state that in order to prepare the half-yearly dividend, due May 1, on the 4½ per cent. Registered stock, 1943, the books will be closed for transfers from April 11 to April 30.

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INVESTMENT NOTES.

The report of the Sawyer-Massey Co. for the year ended November 30, 1920, is somewhat more encouraging than have been those to which the shareholders have become inured during several years past. Profits for the year were \$223,815, the best for some years past, and exceeding those for 1919 by \$121,533. Of these profits, however, \$122,948 was absorbed by bond interest, proportion of bond flotation expense, loss on sale of Victory bonds, income tax, reserve for plant depreciation (\$24,000), and reserve for possible declines in inventory values (\$50,000), so that the amount carried to credit of profit and loss account was only \$100,966, which represented approximately 6.73 per cent. on the \$1,500,000 of 7 per cent. preferred stock outstanding. As a result of 1918, the company—largely owing to the necessity of drastically writing down inventory values—found itself at the end of the year 1919 with a balance of \$452,987 at debit of profit and loss; this, by the application of the net profits from 1920, is reduced to \$352,020, so that at any rate a commencement has been made towards climbing out of the pit. Turning to the balance-sheet, current assets at \$3,034,399 exceed current liabilities by \$1,045,024, so that the working capital position of the company has been improved by \$116,557 as compared with November 3, 1919. Fixed assets, viz., property and equipment, including factory and branch house, land, buildings and equipment, stand at \$2,202,662, which shows the very large increase of \$904,556 in this item. On the other side the reserves have increased from \$106,243 at November 30, 1919, to \$502,457, the greater part of this increase being represented by an increase of \$317,440 in the reserve for depreciation of properties and plant. In the report to the stockholders the president and vice-president point out that the increase in earnings is due to a substantial increase in sales and economies in operating expenses. They report that the demand for road making machinery continues active, a large shipment of this class of goods having been made to Jamaica recently. In 1919 the company opened a market for its threshers in the United States, and the report for that year anticipated a strong development of this business. Apparently that hope has been fulfilled, as it is now stated that the connection then established continues to expand and a contract has been entered into with a reliable company covering the sale of threshers for the three ensuing years.

It is quite evident, from the report submitted at the annual meeting of the Prudential Trust Co., held recently in Montreal, and from the information then given by the president and general manager, Mr. B. Hal Brown, that the company made substantial and gratifying progress during last year. The net profits for the year amounted to \$41,895, showing an increase of \$11,849 over 1919. Out of this amount provision is made for a dividend amounting to \$5,918, covering the final quarter of 1920 and payable March 15, 1921, leaving a balance transferred to contingent reserve account of \$35,977. This, along with a sum of \$30,687, credited from 1919, brings the total of contingent reserve to \$136,441. In the Trust Department the company reports investments under administration by the company of \$2,823,250, which is double last year's total of \$1,411,390. Cash in bank amounts to \$773,771, making a total of \$3,597,021, as compared with \$2,277,463 for 1919. In the guaranteed trust account the total is \$1,044,050, comparing with \$1,045,611 in 1919. The bond trusteeships of the company have grown from \$33,177,000 during the year to \$34,307,000 as at the end of 1920. Under the heading of assets the company holds mortgages of \$126,128; loans on stocks, bonds, etc., with interest, \$211,983; Government and Provincial securities, \$103,367; municipal securities, \$50,253; cash, \$63,331, making a total of \$899,091, to which are to be added the Trust and Agency Funds, making total assets of \$5,510,163, compared with \$4,845,592 in 1919. In addition to the financial statement the president informed the shareholders of the progress made at the company's branch offices at Regina, Vancouver, and London, England, and gave an account of the undertakings of the company. In regard to the future Mr. Brown stated that general conditions were improving and that new business in sight was of a very encouraging character.

The Canadian General Electric Co. has for long occupied a high place among the select number of Canadian industrial enterprises in the securities of which investment confidence is strongly reposed. The financial statement for 1920, which is published on another page, continues the series of annual reports which year by year reflect the conservative yet progressive management of this prosperous company. In his report to the shareholders, Senator the Hon. Frederic Nicholls, the president and general manager of the company, states that the growth in the volume of business accepted by the company which had been a feature of the last six months of 1919—continued and increased during 1920, and at the close of the year there were carried over uncompleted contracts amounting to \$7,500,000. With

increasing business came increased profits to the company. The profit for the year amounted to \$2,213,781, and after the deduction of \$326,300 for interest payments, and the setting aside of the large sum of \$530,741 for depreciation, the net profit was \$1,356,689. Gross profits were therefore \$595,742, or nearly 87 per cent. in excess of those for 1919, while the increase in net profits was \$263,369, or over 24 per cent. Thus, after allowing for the dividend on the 7 per cent. preferred stock, the surplus applicable to the common stock equalled nearly 14 per cent. on that issue, a result which, in view of the difficult conditions governing business during the latter part of the year, must be very satisfactory both to shareholders and the management of the company.

After paying dividends of 8 per cent. and a bonus of 2 per cent. to the shareholders a surplus of \$342,574 was added to the balance brought into the year, making a total of \$778,672 at credit of profit and loss account. This, together with the reserve of \$5,000,000, gives the company surplus funds of \$5,778,672, quite apart from and in addition to the reserve of \$5,091,949 for depreciation. This strong position, the president points out, is the result of the careful conservation of profits over a long series of years, and it is now proposed that the common shareholders shall receive a share of this accumulated surplus by the distribution to them of a stock dividend of 20 per cent.

An outstanding feature of the company's position as regards capitalisation, is that it has no outstanding bonds, debentures, mortgages or prior liens of any description other than a charge of \$63,750 on properties purchased, and on which existing mortgages still current are not yet due. It is also to be noted that the outstanding preferred stock only amounts to the comparatively small total of \$2,000,000, which is covered several times over by the surplus funds.

The balance sheet shows an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 in capital assets, this being largely due to the completion at a cost of \$1,890,775 of extensions to the company's works to enable it to cope with its growing business. While current accounts and bills payable are much greater than at the end of 1919, due to the increase in inventory of raw materials, work in progress, etc., liquid assets amount to \$16,081,604, or nearly \$8,000,000 in excess of current liabilities; a very strong working capital position being thus disclosed.

Turning to the future, the president points out that the outlook for the electrical industry is most promising. A growing and continuing market for electrical appliances and machinery is ensured by the constantly increasing demand for hydro-electric power. Canada's water powers can provide nearly 20,000,000 h.p., of which only about 2,000,000 has yet been utilised.

The Hon. Frederic Nicholls is greatly to be congratulated upon the position to which he has brought the company, which he originated thirty-three years ago in the form of a syndicate with a capital of \$10,000, and which now has total assets of over \$31,000,000. The shareholders will learn with regret his decision to retire from the positions of president and general manager, but will hope that, as chairman of the board of directors, he may for many years continue in close touch with and direction of the affairs of the company.

A firm of investment agents in Edmonton inform us that many important interests are sending in drilling outfits to Northern Alberta and speculation in oil leases is becoming very interesting. One of the best ways for those who wish to try their luck in an oil gamble is to get an interest in a number of oil leases, for if one turns out good it simply pays for all. Much depends on the experience and good judgment of the prospector employed by the syndicate to stake the leases, and the standing and reputation of the managers of the syndicate must be above question. The present rate of exchange need not deter a speculation in these new oilfields through reliable agents—as a lease in the neighbourhood of a strike may realise a small fortune.

EARLY OPENING OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The River St. Lawrence on Monday experienced the earliest spring opening for the past 40 years (says *Reuters's Montreal correspondent*). The Government ice-breaker began operations at Three Rivers, and speedily demolished the great ice bridge that forms there every winter. Within a few hours the river was free. In normal times the river is not open to navigation before April 20.

Miss Alexa Stirling, the Canadian and American golf champion, is to make her first appearance in England in the *Gold Illustrated* gold cup competition at Burchill, Surrey, on April 22.

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In connection with export trade matters, "Canada's" Trade Enquiry Department will be pleased to furnish, as far as possible, information desired by Canadian manufacturers. This department is in touch with the buying community, and is in a position to render service on points of difficulty that confront many Dominion producers. Communications, which will be treated in confidence, should be marked "Trade Enquiry Department."

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The Newfoundland Government has now removed the restrictions affecting the sales of codfish to Brazil. The restrictions with regard to European markets have already been removed.

Canada will have to provide for interest and expenditure resulting from the war during the fiscal year of 1921-22 as follows: Interest, \$140,613,163; pensions, \$31,810,923; soldiers' land settlement, \$35,017,000; soldiers' civil re-establishment, \$19,310,000; total, \$226,757,087.

The area of land prepared for crop this year in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is 1,400,000 acres more than in 1920.

Mr. B. K. Sandwell, editor of the *Canadian Bookman* analysing Canadian literature statistically, says that over 50 per cent. of male leads are taken from the Royal North West Mounted Police, and an equal percentage of the heroines are prairie school teachers.

Banking and Finance.

Honour for a Canadian Business Man.

The Canadian financial world will rejoice at the nomination of Mr. E. R. Peacock to fill the position on the directorate of the Bank of England, vacated by Lord Hovenden. In London this selection of a prominent Canadian business man for the first time, we believe, in the history of the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street is interpreted as a desire on the part of the central institution to keep more closely in touch with financial interests in the Dominion. His many friends, both in the Dominion and in London, will appreciate the distinction conferred on Mr. Peacock, who succeeded the late Dr. Pearson as president of the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company. Mr. Peacock is also vice-president of the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, and a director of various other Mexican public utility companies, the Rio de Janeiro Tramways Company, and the Dominion Securities Corporation.

* * *

Easier Money and Investment Values.

With the possibility of an early reduction in the value of money investments are showing an increasing interest in Colonial Government issues, and Canadian issues have not been overlooked in this connection. Our "Canadian Securities" lists have revealed the upward trend which has recently been in evidence, and we look for an accentuation of this movement, for it is quite obvious that a decline in the Bank rate will be the signal for a fresh adjustment in the investment standard. There are two classes of Canadian Government and Municipal securities available for investors at the present moment—those maturing at a comparatively early date and those which are not redeemable, say, within the next 20 or 30 years. In the former cases present prices already to a large extent discount the capital increment on redemption, but the latter category does not at present reflect this factor to any material extent owing to the remoteness of the periods at which the longer dated loans mature. For instance, whilst Canada 3½ per cent. 1909-34 stands at the high level of 74, a ½ per cent. more interest can be obtained on the 4 per cent. 1940-50 loan at two points less. In the Provincial list, owing to the period of redemption in the 4 per cent. 1913-38 Newfoundland loan, the price is quoted at 72, whilst ½ per cent. more interest is obtainable on Nova Scotia 4½ per cent. of 1934-64, at about the same quotation, and on Quebec 4½ per cent., Registered, 1954, at about four points higher. Amongst the Municipal issues similar variations prevail. For instance, Montreal 4 per cent. of 1932 is quoted as high as 78, whilst the 1948-50 loan can be purchased for 12 points less, and the Toronto 4½ per cent. bonds of 1948 for 74. For the investor seeking a sound irredemable high-class Canadian Municipal issue there is, of course, nothing to compare with Montreal 3 per cent. Permanent Debentures, which can still be purchased to give a clear 6 per cent. income with the prospect of a substantial increase in capital value in any material change in the investment standard.

* * *

Canadian Investors' Exceptional Opportunities.

That the Canadian financial world is already anticipating a decline in the value of money and an adjustment in the investment standard in the Dominion is demonstrated in the advertisement columns of the leading Canadian daily newspapers. Curiously enough one bond house has singled out as an instance of the attractive openings at present available for those seeking long-dated investments offering opportunities of substantial capital increment, Dominion of Canada 4 per cent., which can be purchased in Canada at 66 per cent. The special attraction to the Canadian investor is that the interest is payable in American funds, bringing the yield up to the relatively high one of 6.50 per cent. This bond house considers that "the prospects are that in five or ten years' time the Dominion of Canada will be able to borrow at 4 per cent., in which event these bonds will be worth about 100 cents on the dollar." It is pointed out that the purchaser at 66 obtains a return of over 6 per cent., plus the premium on American funds, and in addition obtains on redemption a profit of 34 per cent. on the capital invested. Unfortunately, of course, the adverse exchanges precludes many from securing such a superlatively advantageous investment as that which is presented to our Canadian kinsmen, but it is worthy of record that the views so consistently advanced in these columns as to the striking opportunities now presented to investors are equally appreciated by shrewd Canadian financiers.

* * *

The Effect of Good and Bad News.

Two of the most recent outstanding events in the Canadian industrial market have been the substantial advance in Canadian General Electric and a heavy slump in Dominion Canners. The former was based on the belief that a particularly satisfactory report would be forthcoming at the

annual meeting and that the directors would be in a position to announce a substantial bonus. On this news the stock jumped to 117, a movement which was reflected in the London quotation. The slump in Dominion Canners' Common stock, which is not so well known in the markets as General Electric, was a direct outcome of the disappointing facts revealed at the annual meeting held at Hamilton when it was shown that after paying the Preferred dividend and the bonus interest, there remained a balance of only \$23,000. The Financial Editor of the *Toronto Mail and Empire*, we observe, in his comments on the present position of this company, tells us that this is traceable to the fact that the company has great quantities of stock on hand which it is now impossible to sell except at a considerable sacrifice. The heavy fall in the value of earned goods in this country has, of course, had a very serious effect upon the business of the Dominion Canners Co., and the situation is accentuated by the absence of any prospect of new avenues of demand opening up. The exchange situation is also, of course, a serious handicap to the company's foreign business. As a result of the position disclosed at the meeting, the Common stock whose dividend record has been a very poor one—fell to 25 on the Canadian security markets, and even at that low level cannot be regarded as otherwise than a highly speculative investment.

* * *

An Impossible Hypothesis.

We do not think any importance should be attached to the cables from the Dominion implying that the Canadian Government contemplated abandoning its acquisition of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada. Whilst it is, of course, increasingly evident that the formidable railway deficit recently revealed must antagonise public opinion in Canada with regard to the State ownership of the railways, it is unthinkable that the Ottawa Government would even consider the repeal of the Act authorising the purchase of the Grand Trunk Railway. This is an opinion that is endorsed by responsible financial authorities in this country. We strongly counsel those of our readers who are holders of Grand Trunk Railway securities and who have determined to await the arbitrators' award, not to be deflected from their purpose by a transparently impossible hypothesis.

* * *

C.P.R. ANNUAL REPORT.

The report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the year ended December 31, 1920, just to hand, states that while the net earnings are not commensurate with the volume of business transacted, the year's operations must be regarded as satisfactory, and compare most favourably with those of any other system on the American continent. The principal items of revenue and expenditure in 1919 and 1920 are set out below:

	1920.	1919.
Gross earnings	\$216,641,349	\$176,929,060
Working expenses (including all taxes)	183,488,304	143,996,923
Net earnings	\$33,153,044	\$32,933,036
Deduct fixed charges	10,775,498	10,161,509
Surplus	\$22,377,635	\$22,771,526
Contribution to pension fund	500,000	500,000
Net surplus after payment of dividends	\$450,358	\$844,249

The working expenses, including all taxes, amounted to 84.70 per cent. of the gross earnings, and the net earnings to 15.90 per cent., as compared with 81.39 per cent. and 18.61 per cent. respectively in 1919.

The report will be dealt with more fully in next week's *Canada*.

* * *

C.P.R. ECONOMY IN THE WEST.

Mr. D. C. Coleman, vice-president in charge of the Western lines of the C.P.R., announces that the company has decided that no new project involving expenditure on capital account will be undertaken in Western Canada until business conditions are more settled.

"There is no occasion for gloom or despondency about the future of Western Canada," says Mr. Coleman, "but conditions at the moment certainly demand that business enterprises shall be conducted with prudence and caution. If the situation clears up a bit later in the year, we have in mind a reasonable programme of improvements and extensions, but, for the time being, any action in connection with the programme is deferred."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies which will cover of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

INTERESTED.—The \$250 landing money does not apply to farmers or household workers. You should communicate with the Superintendent of Emigration for Canada, 1, Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

VETERAN.—The units of the Canadian Permanent Force are:—The Royal Canadian Regiment and the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry, the Royal Canadian Dragoons, the Lord Strathcona Horse and the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.

MEDICO.—Any person who secures registration on the Medical Register of Canada by examination is entitled to register without further examination in any Province of Canada, on complying with the necessary regulations pertaining thereto, including the payment of the Provincial registration fee.

P. R. (Belfast).—The heraldic description of the Manitoba coat-of-arms is:—A buffalo, statant proper, i.e., in natural colour, facing the dexter, or left side, with all four feet fast upon the ground; above, the Cross of St. George against a background of silver tone; background behind buffalo in pale green.

R. T. L. (Deal).—The company's financial year now ends at December 31, and the report is usually submitted to the shareholders in March. This year the annual meeting is announced for March 30. Until then it is not probable that exact details will be available. Current reports indicate, however, that the company has been able to survive the depression, though, obviously, it has been very severely affected by the slump in price of raw materials and the dislocation of the market for its products. It seems probable that the shareholders are in for another long wait, but as to this it should be possible to form a clearer opinion after the annual meeting has been held.

S. J. (Derby).—We quite agree that the progress made by the company for several years past has been disappointingly slow, especially in view of the optimistic rumours which have at times been current. Still, the business is a sound one, and some confidence appears to be felt that the dividend will eventually be restored to its full rate, though it is impossible to foretell when. The dividend is cumulative, and at the end of 1920 the arrears totalled 25½ per cent. The latest annual report showed considerable increase in profits, and expansion of business which afforded encouraging prospects, was indicated. This was being financed out of earnings. No official information is available at the moment as to how conditions later in the year affected the company.

SCOT.—Nova Scotia became part of the Dominion of Canada under the British North America Act of 1867. Its government is vested in (1) a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General in Council, i.e., on the advice of the Cabinet at Ottawa; (2) a Legislative Council of twenty, named by the Executive and holding office for life; (3) a Legislative Assembly elected by 41 constituencies; (4) an Executive Council of Ministers with or without portfolios named by the Provincial Premier representing the majority in the Assembly. The Province is represented at Ottawa by ten Senators and eighteen members of the House of Commons. Nova Scotia receives an annual subsidy from the Dominion of nearly \$320,000, made up of (1) an allowance of 80 cents per head of population, (2) an additional sum of \$190,000 under an Act of 1907, (3) interest on the capital amount of the Provincial debt at the time of admission into the Union.

Official analyses made from oil from the well sunk at Fort Norman, in the Mackenzie River region, show that it is lighter in petrol than the Southern Alberta oils, but much the same as far as illuminating oil is concerned.

NOVA SCOTIA CLAY WARE.

The fact that Nova Scotia is more liberally supplied with raw materials suitable for the use of the clay-ware than any other Province of the Dominion is pointed out by the official Journal of the Canadian Institute of Chemistry.

"The tourist trade of Nova Scotia," it is stated, "offers a good opportunity for the manufacture of clay wares for souvenir purposes. At present we have nothing to offer visitors in the way of ornamental work made of Canadian material by Canadian workmen or workwomen, except possibly some birch bark, deer skin, or sweet grass articles."

"Many visitors would gladly purchase small pieces of clay ware if they were of local manufacture, made from local materials, and had some distinctive qualities besides."

"Clayworking with a view to developing this branch of its technique might readily be taken up by the technical schools, but so far they appear to have neglected this very important branch of manual training."

"Several experiments have been made at the clay-testing laboratories of the Mines Branch at Ottawa on the suitability of some of the clays of Nova Scotia for modelling and pottery-making. It was found that some of the stoneless brick clays of the Annapolis valley will make good red ware which can be enamelled with the ordinary majolica glazes."

"The clays of Shubenacadie and Musquodoboit are excellent modelling clays which could be used for instruction work in technical schools and for making the finest kind of glazed art pottery."

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PRICE BROTHERS & COMPANY,
LIMITED
(Incorporated 1920.)

DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of three-fourths of one per cent. on the paid-up capital stock of this Company be and the same is hereby declared out of the profits of the Company:

That the said dividend be payable in money to the shareholders in proportion to the number of shares held by them respectively, at the dates hereinafter mentioned, and that the said dividend be made payable to the said shareholders on the dates also hereinafter mentioned, to wit:

(a)—On the 1st of April, 1921, to any and all shareholders of record on the 31st of March, 1921.

(b)—On the day following the date of their becoming of record to any and all shareholders exchanging after the 31st of March, 1921, his or their shares in the capital stock of Price Brothers & Company, Limited, incorporated in 1904, for shares in the capital stock of the present Company, the said date to vary for each shareholder or group of shareholders, according as they respectively become of record as shareholders in this Company.

By order of the Board,

H. E. PRICE

Secretary-Treasurer.

March 14th, 1921.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 795. April 2, 1921.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 2s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 6d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Farm Lands in Western Canada at reasonable prices and on easy terms, especially suitable for mixed farming, grain growing, etc., convenient to railways, postal and business facilities.—Address enquiries, Box 555, Canada, 110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, but also there are many other firms among the readers of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & MCMICHAEL,
Dominion Express Building, Montreal, Canada.
Address: "Jonhall."

A. J. Brown, K.C.
W. P. Chipman, K.C.
G. P. Vanier.
R. H. Montgomery, K.C.
G. O. McNulty.

G. A. Conhlin.
L. H. Ballantyne.
R. C. McMichael, K.C.
W. R. L. Shanks.
F. B. Common.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, A Union Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors,
No. 46, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY,
Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees,
Merchants' Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allen's," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRIS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England, T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

A review of the work of the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women is given in the *Imperial Colonist* for February. Since the inauguration of the drainage scheme in Manitoba it is estimated that 3,200,000 acres of land, hitherto believed to be unsuitable for agriculture, have been brought under cultivation.

Capt. Sir James T. W. Charles, Commander of the *Argentinian*, has been appointed Commodore of the Cunard Company's fleet, with permission to fly the special Commodore flag.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT Trade Commissioners & COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98, Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164, Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Gonçalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancom.*

Cuba.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502, Teniente Rey 11, Havana. Casa de Corres—Apartado 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Holland.

George E. Shortt, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; office 50-B, Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

South-Eastern Europe.

L. D. Wilgress, c/o Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Via Carlo Cattaneo 2, Milan, Italy. *Cable Address, Care Canadian, Milan.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Phone: Victoria 8350. Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31, North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*
G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87, Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS. Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

A Canadian company manufacturing gramophone motors wish to obtain export orders; illustrated catalogue available.

A London firm handling produce of all kinds wish to act as agents for Canadian shippers of flour, canned goods, produce, etc.

—* *—

AGENCIES WANTED FOR CANADIAN GOODS.

Canadian manufacturers and exporters desiring to appoint agents for the sale of Canadian goods in England, or in any part of the world, are invited to communicate with the Business Enquiries Department of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*. This journal, published monthly in London by the proprietors of *Canada*, solely for the purpose of extending Canadian trade among importers and wholesale merchants in Oversea markets, has extensive connections among English, Overseas and foreign buyers, and receives a constant stream of enquiries for agencies for Canadian productions, which are far more numerous in many lines of trade than the enquiries from Canadian firms seeking overseas agents. The *Pioneer* is, therefore, glad to take note of the wants of any Canadian manufacturer or exporting house regarding Overseas representation, with a view to introductions to its readers abroad, as opportunity arises. In addition to the journal's work by private correspondence "Business Enquiries" are a regular and important feature of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*, which is open free of charge to subscribers and advertisers for the publication of agency enquiries.

—* *—

THE LUMBER OUTLOOK.

Mr. I. R. Poole, secretary of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association, says that, in spite of the present quietness, a tone of optimism prevails throughout the lumber-producing districts of British Columbia. The lumber industry, he says, as well as business in general, is now going through a process of reorganisation, and, from the readjustment now taking place, business should ultimately be established on a sounder basis. There is an enormous stored-up demand for lumber to meet the ordinary needs of the country, and this demand will develop just as rapidly as confidence in the future creates a revival in general trade conditions.

—* *—

The capital investment in the Canadian canning and preserving industry amounts approximately to \$16,000,000.

On the arrival of the White Star liner *Megantic* at New York from a pleasure cruise of the West Indies a tribute was paid to Able Seaman C. W. Shires, of Everton, Liverpool, who, while the liner was in Charlotte Amalie Harbour, Virgin Islands, shark-infested waters, plunged overboard and saved an eight-years-old boy who had fallen from a wharf.

SILVER IN THE YUKON. New Discoveries in Mayo Area.

Discoveries heralding the birth of a new Yukon have been made within the last few months in the Mayo area, adjacent to Mayo City, lying in the upper Stewart River country, 150 miles from the great gold centre of Dawson, according to reports reaching that city.

These new discoveries (says the Dawson correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette*) are in silver-bearing minerals, breaking in rare richness and extent, from the high barren hills forming a spur of the Rocky Mountains. Geologists and mining experts who have visited the region lately say that a zone having every formation favourable to extensive silver-lead deposits runs athwart the Mayo area for at least 25 miles in length by ten miles in width. In this belt there is no question, according to the common conclusions, of the existence of galena in exceptional quantities. Outside of that belt further discoveries of a similar nature may be made which will extend the silver area of the Yukon definitely, but for the present the zone is considered of sufficient extent to class the Mayo area among the richest and most promising silver regions of the continent.

Lying within the enchanted silver strip which Nature has flung across the Mayo area are located to-day no fewer than eight hills or localities in which the precious white ore has been found in unusual quantities, it is stated, and about which extensive staking of claims has taken place. Nearly a thousand mineral claims have been staked on these properties, the greater number within the past eighteen months.

—* *—

MARKETING NIAGARA FRUIT.

The Niagara Peninsula Growers, Ltd., of which Dr. G. C. Creelman has been appointed general manager, is intended, according to the *Canadian Countryman*, to do for the fruit industry of Ontario what the grain growers' companies have done for the farmers of the Prairie Provinces.

At present the new organisation will confine its activities to the Niagara Peninsula. The district will be divided into twelve divisions or sections, viz.: Stoney Creek, Fruitland, Winona, Grimsby East, Beamsville, Vineland, Jordan, Peachland, St. Catharines, Niagara-on-the-Lake and Queenston. Division managers will be appointed to look after the grading, packing and shipping of fruit in these divisions. When fruit does not come up to the standards set by the company, the division managers have the authority to refuse to handle it, or to mark it down into the grade to which it belongs.

The company, in addition to marketing the produce of fruit growers, will also handle and deal in supplies of all kinds needed by the individual members of the company. By being able to buy in large quantities, it is expected that a considerable saving will be effected in this way.

Some may, says our Toronto contemporary, take objection to the plan of organisation of the new company because it is organised on the central rather than the Federal plan, but as the management and control of the company are placed in the hands of the board of directors, who are chosen from the various divisions which sell their fruit through the company, this objection has not perhaps so much weight as it otherwise would.

The *Canadian Countryman* believes the new company is wise at the start to confine its operations to a comparatively restricted area, but hopes that as time goes on it will "broaden out" so as to cover the whole of Ontario.

—* *—

It is announced from Ottawa that the title of Commissioner of Commerce has been changed to that of Director, Commercial Intelligence Service, consequently Mr. H. R. Pousette should be addressed by the latter title.

The ex-German liner *Imperator*, recently acquired by the Cunard Company, has been rechristened *Berenaria*, the name of a former Queen of England, the consort of Richard Cœur de Lion. Together with the *Aquitania* and *Mauretania*, the *Berenaria* will carry out the Cunard Channel service between Southampton, Cherbourg, and New York.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office—19, Victoria Street
S.W.1. *High Commissioner*, The Hon. Sir
Georges H. PERLEY, K.C.M.G., Secretary, Mr.
W. L. GRIFFIN. (Telephone: Victoria 3350.)
Emigration Office—Superintendent of Emigration,
Lieut.-Col. J. OBEY SMITH, 1, Regent Street,
S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General—Mr. F. C. WARD, K.C., British
Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1.
(Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57, Pall Mall,
S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General—163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427,
6428.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General—Lieut.-Col. P. PELLETIER, King's
House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Tele-
phone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner—The Hon. Sir EDGAR B.
BOWRING, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Tele-
phone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

K

Bannerman, David H., M.C., Slocan—Grange-
over-Sands, Lancs.
Barr, Arthur E., and Mrs., Montreal—Care of
Montreal Star Office.
Binns, F. C., Montreal—Care of Montreal
Star Office.
Borden, J. W., and Miss, Ottawa — Hotel
Cecil.
Boyd, A. J., Edmonton—35, Cranley Gar-
dens, Muswell Hill.
Brayn, C.—11a, Highbury New Park, N.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL
Top of St. Martin's Lane.
In the centre of all Theatres,
One Price. No Extras. **7/6**

C

Curran, Capt. W. H., Mrs., and the Misses—
Orillia—Britwell House, Oxon.

D

Dunsereau, J. H., Montreal—Hotel Victoria.

G

Graham, Lady, and Margaret, Halifax—Brae-
head, Berkhamsed.

H

Hanan, H. P., Niagara Falls, Ont.—Care of
Agent-General for Ontario.
Harrison, T. L., and Mrs., Montreal—Grand
Hotel.
Henketh-Williams, Caroline M., Halifax—
Care of Agent-General for Nova Scotia.

K

Kearns, Hugh, Montreal—Claridge's Hotel.

PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS

(For Ladies and Gentlemen)

APRIL 26. SPAIN AND TANGIER.
Seville, Escorial, Ronda, Madrid, Algeciras, Granada, etc.
5 weeks..... 125 gns.

June 2. **LAKES**—Italian and Swiss Lakes, 3 weeks... 49 gns.
Summer Tours—French Chateaux and Pyrenes, Tyrol, etc.
Organized by **MISS BISHOP, F.R.G.S.**,
159, Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

L

Leonard, F. G., and Mrs., London, Ont.—
Hotel Cecil.
Loiseau, R. S., Montreal — 52, Charlotte
Street, W.

Mc

McCredie, A. L., Toronto — 115, Longley
Road, Tooting, S.W.
McLagan, R. W., Montreal—Grand Hotel.

M

Meighen, F. S., Montreal—Care of Montreal
Star Office.
Meurling, Col. H. F.—Care of Agent-
General for British Columbia.

R

Robertson, Tate M., Vancouver — 14, Old
Court Mansions, Kensington.
Robinson, H. M., Toronto — Care of Agent-
General for Ontario.

S

Schofield, E. A., and Mrs., Montreal—Hotel
Cecil.

Sexton, B., Windsor, N.S.—34, Lime Street,
E.C.

Shaw, Geo. H., Calgary—Tavistock Hotel,
Shepherd, W. G. M., and Mrs., Westminster,
P.Q.—Grand Hotel.

Stone, J., St. Catharines — Regent Palace
Hotel.

Stewart, Mr. and Mrs., Victoria — Care of
Agent-General for Ontario.

W

Walton, Gordon, Vancouver—Care of Agent-
General for British Columbia.

Wilcox, James A., Glace Bay—19, Clifton
Gardens, Maida Vale.

Wolffenden, Dr., Grimsby, Ont.—35, Seafield
Road, Hove.

ROBERTS & SHORT

NAVAL, MILITARY,
SPORTING AND CIVIL
TAILORS.

**4 & 6, BURY STREET, ST. JAMES',
LONDON, S.W. 1 (OPPOSITE ST. JAMES' THEATRE).**

GEORGE ROBEY'S SUNDAY MATINEE.

A record programme has been arranged by
Mr. George Robey for the great matinee con-
cert for the Newspaper Press Fund, to be
held at the London Coliseum on Sunday,
April 10.

The artists who have already promised
definitely to appear include Sarah Bernhardt,
Miss Constance Collier, Mr. Charles Hawtrey,
Mr. John Coates, Mr. William Murdoch, Mr.
Edmund Gwenn, and the Gresham Singers.
Mr. Robey himself has entered into the
arrangements with all his usual enthusiasm,
and further surprises are promised.

A feature of the afternoon will be a
souvenir programme, which is to be illus-
trated with original sketches by the most
prominent newspaper and magazine artists and
cartoonists.

Tickets can be booked now at the Coliseum
and at all the advance booking agencies.

LADIES' HAND BAGS in Great Variety.

GENTS' LETTER WALLETS, WRITING
CASES, DRESSING CASES, etc.

Fancy Articles of Every Description.

T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and
Cutlery Specialists.
76, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Mr. Percy Hutchison has made many
friends in Canada, and visitors to this side
will be interested in the new farce which he
has just produced. In "Nightie Night"
Mr. Hutchison takes the chief rôle, and is
ably assisted by Miss Dorothy Minto and
Miss Evelyn Laye. The plot is laid in the
United States, but the authors have con-
trived a mixture of American, English and
French farce, with quick action, many amus-
ing situations, and a good deal of dishabille.

— * * —

The Alberta northern inland fisheries have
had a very successful season, and the Alberta
Fish Co. and the Melinia Fish Co., together
with the Saskatchewan fish companies, have
shipped about two million pounds of fish.
The greatest source of production was
Buffalo Lake. More than 600,000 lbs of the
catch was marketed throughout the West,
and a large quantity shipped to Chicago for
distribution.

AMERICAN PLATELESS DENTISTRY.

Highly Recommended by the Profession.

Mr. G. MURRAY BARKER,
10, Duke St., Manchester Square
(nr. Selfridges), W.1. Tel. Mayfair 1139

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

C.P.O.S.

Liverpool to St. John.

Friday, April 1.—*Corican*.

Friday, April 8.—*Empress of France*.

Tuesday, April 12.—*Melita*.

Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal.

Wednesday, April 20.—*Minnedosa*.

Friday, April 22.—*Metagama*.

Saturday, April 30.—*Empress of*

Britain.

Friday, May 6.—*Victorian*.

Wednesday, May 11.—*Empress of France*.

Friday, May 13.—*Melita*.

Friday, May 20.—*Minnedosa*.

Wednesday, May 25.—*Empress of Britain*.

Wednesday, June 1.—*Metagama*.

Wednesday, June 8.—*Empress of France*.

*Three-class steamers.

Glasgow to St. John.

Wednesday, April 6.—*Tunisian*.

Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal.

Wednesday, April 20.—*Pretorian*.

London to Quebec and Montreal.

Tuesday, May 3.—*Scotian*.

Tuesday, May 17.—*Tunisian*.

Southampton to St. John.

Friday, April 1.—*Victorian*.

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Wednesday, April 27.—*Scandinavian*.

Wednesday, May 11.—*Corican*.

Thursday, May 19.—*Tunisian*.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.

Saturday, April 16.—*Caronia*.

Tuesday, May 23.—*Carmania*.

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, April 2.—*Aquitania*.

Saturday, April 16.—*Berengaria*.

Saturday, April 23.—*Aquitania*.

Saturday, April 30.—*Mauretania*.

London to Halifax.

Saturday, April 9.—*Saxonica*.

Saturday, May 14.—*Saxonica*.

WINES, SPIRITS AND CIGARS AT WHOLESALE PRICES SPECIAL OFFERS!!

List of Stocks on application.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY: 'Phone City 568.
UNION OF COMMERCE, Ltd., Dept. C,
2, LAURENCE POUNTNEY HILL, LONDON, E.C.4.

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Wednesday, April 6.—*Olympic*.

Wednesday, April 20.—*Adriatic*.

Wednesday, May 4.—*Olympic*.

Wednesday, May 18.—*Adriatic*.

Liverpool to New York.

Wednesday, March 30.—*Cedric*.

Friday, April 8.—*Vedic*.

Saturday, April 16.—*Celtic*.

Saturday, April 30.—*Cedric*.

Red Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Friday, April 15.—*Finland*.

Friday, April 22.—*Lapland*.

Friday, April 29.—*Kronland*.

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, April 21.—*Canada*.

Thursday, April 28.—*Vedic*.

Saturday, May 7.—*Megantic*.

Saturday, May 21.—*Canada*.

Saturday, June 24.—*Megantic*.

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to St. John and Halifax.

Saturday, April 2.—*Manchester Hero*.

Letters, parcels and newspapers are due by
direct mail from Canada by the R.M.S.
Melita on Monday, April 4, and by the
Empress of Britain on April 11.

Letters only via New York are due by the
Finland on Monday and the *Celtic* on Satur-
day, April 9.

The new twin-screw s.s. *Vedic*, of the
White Star-Dominion line, which carries
third-class passengers only, has been placed
on the direct Canadian route, and will leave
Liverpool for Quebec on Thursday, April 23;
minimum rate £18 15s. per adult.

Raise Food in Canada.

The Family which raises its own food is Independent.

CANADA'S

Wheat Crop in 1920

was 100,000,000 bushels more than in 1919.

Will you help, either as farmer or farm labourer, to make it still greater in 1921?

For full information apply to:

SUPERINTENDENT of EMIGRATION for CANADA, 1, REGENT ST., LONDON, S.W.1.

or to the nearest Canadian Government Emigration Agent at any of the following addresses: 48, Lord Street, Liverpool; 139, Corporation Street, Birmingham; 52, Baldwin Street, Bristol; Canada Chambers, Museum Street, York; 107, Hope Street, Glasgow; 116, Union Street, Aberdeen; 17-19, Victoria Street, Belfast; 44, Dawson Street, Dublin; 54, Castle Street, Carlisle; Market Place, Peterborough; 310, High Street, Bangor, Wales. Or to any Licensed Booking Agent.

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